THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 66. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STATE TAX ON BANK STOCK.

Supreme Court.—Justice Agnew has delivered the following opinion in reference to the payment of State taxes upon bank stock:—

Markhoe & Thompson, stockholders of National Bank of Commerce,
vs.
John F. Hartranft, Auditor-General, William H. Kemble, State Treasurer, and the National Bank of Commerce of Philadelphia, and John A. Lewis, Cashier.
Nisi Prius, in Equity. Demurrer to plaintiff's bill.

The plaintiffs' bill seeks to restrain the Auditor-General and State Treasurer from settling an account, and collecting the tax imposed by the act of 23d February, 1866, in these words:—

"That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the cashier of every bank in this Commonwealth, whether incorporated under the laws of this State or of the United States, to collect annually from every stockholder of said bank a tax of one per centum upon the par value of the stock held by said stockholders, and pay the same into the State Treasury on or before the first day of July in every year thereafter, commencing on the first day of July, A. D. 1866, and the said bank shall be exempt from all other taxation under the laws of this Commonwealth."

The defendants have demurred to the whole bill on three grounds:—

1. Want of jurisdiction.
2. The existence of a complete remedy at law.
3. Want of equity on the merits.

The first cause of demurrer will depend on the determination of the last. I shall therefore consider the grounds argued in their inverse order.

The able argument of the Attorney-General, when analyzed, presents the authority to tax under the act of 1866 in this aspect:—That the State, by its Enabling act of 22d August, 1864, permitted the State banks to surrender their charters and come in under the Federal Bank act of 3d June, 1864, upon the faith that the capital of its citizens in those banks should remain subject to State taxes; that the right of the State to impose the tax, reserved to it under the 41st section of the act of Congress, carries with it all the means; and that the act of 1866 was therefore a valid exercise of the State authority.

The error in this argument lies in its oversight of the incompatability of the mode of taxation presented by the act of 1866 with the mode authorized by the act of Congress. This will appear by considering the questions upon these points:—

1. The subject reserved by Congress for State taxation.
2. The mode prescribed for its exercise.
3. The mode adopted in the act of 1866.

The subject of taxation is already stated in the first proviso of the 41st section of the United States Bank act of 3d June, 1864, to be the *shares* of the individual shareholder. The personal interest of the stockholder in the shares he owns, as contradistinguished from that of the corporation in its capital and property, was considered and determined by the Supreme Court of this State in the case of McKeen vs. Northampton County, 13 Wright, 519, and accords with the doctrine of the later decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to the subject now before me. This interest is personal, goes with him, and its succession when he dies is governed by the law of his domicil. It is clearly distinguished from the capital and property of the corporation, which are vested in it as the legal or artificial entity and owner, and are subject to the laws of the State which gave it being. The 41st section of the Bank act of 1864 is framed in view of this distinction. It first imposes certain taxes upon the corporation—association, as it is termed—"in lieu of all existing taxes." Then the first proviso declares that nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent *all the shares in* any of the said corporations *held by any person* from being *included in the valuation* of the *personal* property of *such* person in the *assessment of taxes* imposed by or under *State authority*. After this comes the third proviso, subjecting the *real estate* of the *association* or corporate body to that taxation.

The individual character of this personal interest in the shares of these associations, as taxable apart from the institutions themselves, is fully sustained by the Bank tax cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, 3 Wallace, 573, 585, 586; and is reasserted by Justice Nelson in the People of New York ex. rel. Ralph Mead, in which it was held, resulting from this distinction, that the ownership of the shares was so clearly different from that of the corporation in its capital, the shareholders could obtain no deduction from their valuation for that portion of the capital invested in United States bonds.

The nature of the taxable interest in the shares bears directly upon the *mode* of taxation provided by Congress, which is the second point. As thus understood, the first proviso will read thus:—"That nothing in the act shall prevent the *individual personal interest* of the shareholder *in his means* from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority." We cannot reject these words "*from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person.*" Congress meant something by this language. It did not say that nothing shall prevent such share from being taxed by or under State authority. That would have left the mode of exercising this authority to the States. But the operative words are, "nothing shall prevent them from being *included* in the valuation of the personal property of the person holding the shares." Here is a defined mode authorized, and this and no other can be pursued. The State must, therefore, proceed by taxation directly upon the shareholder, by including his stock in the valuation of his other personal estate.

But not to stick in the letter, there is good reason for adopting this mode. If by omitting to prescribe a mode, the authority to tax the shares in the national banks could be exercised by compelling the payment of the tax over the counter of the bank itself, it would subject the bank to a *quasi* foreign and sometimes hostile jurisdiction. This is evidently not intended by Congress. It would also subject the citizens of other States and counties to taxation upon a moneyed capital never brought within State jurisdiction, otherwise than by the purchase of the shares. It might also subject these non-resident shareholders to double taxation—at home, by including their shares in the valuation of their personal estate, and here, by payment over the counter of the bank. The effect of this would be also to drive foreign capital from use in institutions located in our midst. Impartiality in the exercise of the Federal power, therefore, required that the States should be limited in the mode as well as in the extent of the taxing power conceded to them under this proviso. In the clause fixing this extent, the mode is again referred to. It is to be at no greater rate than is *assessed* upon *other* moneyed capital, *in the hands* of individual citizens of the State. To this is to be added the provision in the 40th section for the keeping of a full and correct list of the *names, residences*, and the *number of houses* of all the stockholders, which the section declares shall be subject to the *inspection* of the officers authorized to *assess* taxes under State authority. Thus the precise duty of the bank, in reference to the taxation of shares, is defined to be that of furnishing to the State officers the means of making the assessment by inspection, but the assessment of the shares is clearly referred to the officer authorized to assess. I have, so far, left out of view those words in the proviso, "At the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere." It is very difficult to assign the true connection and relation of these words in the sentence. I think, however, their purpose is not to localize the *assessment* of the taxes at the place where the bank is located, but to localize the *authority* which imposes the tax. To localize the assessment at the place where the bank is, would be either to confine the assessment to the bank itself on behalf of its shareholders, or to confine it to the shareholders residing at the place where the bank is located. The former is inconsistent with the express words of the remainder of the sentence requiring the tax to be included in the valuation of the personal property of the shareholder, and the single duty imposed upon the bank of furnishing the list of names, residences, and number of shares, for the inspection of the Assessor. The latter would be, at least, consistent with the intent to assess the individual shareholders, but savors of injustice in exempting other shareholders residing outside of the place where the bank is located. I would prefer, therefore, to connect locality with the *authority* which immediately precedes and stands connected with it; but if this cannot be done, the language can be harmonized only by confining the assessment of shares to those living within the place where the bank has its location. My conclusion is, that Congress intended to confine the exercise of the authority of each State to the taxation of its own citizens individually, by including their shares in the valuation and assessment of their personal estate. See Van Allen vs. Assessors, 3 Wallace, U. S. Rep. 585, 586, 587.

In the third place, what is the operation of taxation in the mode proposed in the State act of 1866, as authorized by the Auditor-General? Its effect is to transform the national association into a State agent, and to compel it to perform a burdensome duty not enjoined by its charter, without authority and without compensation. This is done by making it the duty of its officers to collect the tax annually from every stockholder and to pay it into the State Treasury. It also depreciates the stock to the extent of the burden imposed on the corporation.

In the third place, it compels payment of taxes by non-residents, whose capital was not before the subject of taxation, and who may be compelled to pay a personal tax on the same shares at home. Clearly this is contrary to the whole scope and intent of the Bank act, and to the particular provisions of the 41st section.

A State corporation deriving its powers and privileges from the law may be regulated and controlled by it. But a National Bank derives neither its existence nor its franchises from the State, and therefore owes it no special duty, and cannot be burdened by an imposition upon its privileges. It is unlike, in this respect, a foreign corporation, which can exercise its functions here only by permission of the State. The supreme authority of the Union which establishes it here also protects it from interference. The State may send her Assessor to the shareholder, and to find him out the Assessor may call on the bank for information, for this is permitted. But what right has the State to compel the bank to act as her agent in collecting the taxes from the shareholders, and to burden it with the trouble and expense and responsibility of collecting and paying them over into the State Treasury? What remedy has the bank against the shareholder if he refuses to pay, or previously assigns over his shares or dividends? The tax is not a specific lien on the stock or the dividends.

The act of 1866 provides no mode for its enforcement either against the bank or the stockholder. This brings us to consider what authority can be exercised by the Auditor-General under the act of 30th March, 1811, by the settlement of a tax account against the bank or the stockholder. That act extends to all persons or corporations intrusted with the receipt or coming into the possession of *public* moneys. State corporations, when made the receivers of taxes on their stock or dividends, may therefore be compelled to settle accounts before the Auditor-General. Easton Bank vs. Coutts, 10 Barr, 442; Commonwealth vs. Runk, 2 Casey, 235. The act of 1866 was obviously intended to bring the national banks within the operation of this law, as they are expressly classed with the State banks. It is not the stockholder, but the corporation, which is subjected to the duty. According to the docrine of Commonwealth vs. Runk, *supra*, an account may be settled for the tax against the bank without previous notice to appear; and the bank becomes fixed for the sum stated in the account, unless it files an appeal within sixty days after notice of the settlement, and a specification of the settlement; and security to prosecute the appeal with effect. In this way the corporation, not the individual stockholder, is compelled to submit itself to State jurisdiction and process, and to perform an illegal, burdensome, and expensive duty, without any provision for recourse against the stockholders. In effect, this is to compel the banks to pay a tax contrary to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act of Congress, and to involve the consequences already stated.

It is equally clear that, under the provisions of the act of 1866, the Auditor-General cannot compel the individual stockholder to settle an account for the tax. No provision is made for reaching him; but the duty of collecting and paying over is devolved upon the officers of the bank. Besides, individuals who hold no office, and no franchises of the State, and who are not receivers of public money, but mere tax-payers, have never been held to be within the provisions of the act of 1811. As to them the State has always collected her taxes through tax officers. It would be inconvenient and burdensome upon the State Department to settle accounts with every individual tax-payer, and it would be highly unjust to the citizens themselves to transfer the settlement and payment of their taxes to the seat of government. Persons falling within the provisions of the act of 1811 are required to appear upon summons before the Auditor-General, and to settle their accounts at his office. Then again, if the bank submit to the State jurisdiction, and pay the tax, the stockholder is without remedy if the payment be erroneous.

The settlement being with the bank and not with the stockholder, he cannot appeal. As to the bank, the settlement would be *in solido* for the whole tax, and the individual tax would not appear separately. At all events, he is no party, his name being unknown in the settlement. He cannot sue the State to recover back his tax, and if he could recover it from the bank as a mispayment, it can only be on the ground that the bank was not amenable to the State jurisdiction.

What I have said shows that the plaintiffs, as individual stockholders, have no complete remedy at law, which disposes of the second cause of demurrer, and brings me to consider the first, whether the Court has jurisdiction to enjoin against officers of the State.

That the Court has jurisdiction results from the conclusion that there is no authority on the part of the Auditor-General and State Treasurer to set the amount and compel payment of the taxes imposed by the act of 1866. The law is in conflict with the act of Congress, and is therefore void by force of the 2d Section of the 6th Article of the Constitution of the United States. Such being the case, the attempt to collect the tax by the proposed settlement of an account under the act of 1811 is illegal and without authority. The State cannot be sued; and if the Court do not interfere, and the tax be collected and paid over by the Cashier, there is no remedy either to the bank or the stockholder. It is a case of void authority, not of irregularity in the exercise of lawful authority, or of a mere discretion. This case is almost identical with that of Arborn vs. Bank United States, 9 Wheaton, 739. The right to grant an injunction in such a case is borne out by many authorities:—Fearvin vs. Lewis, 4 Myine & Craige, 254; Miller vs. Gorman, 2 Wright, 312; Mott vs. Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 Casey, 9; Kerr vs. Nego, 11 Wright, 202; Mayor and Councils of Baltimore vs. Porter, 18 Maryland, 301; Bonaparte vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, Baldwin's Rep., 205; Belknap vs. Belknap, 2 Johnson's Chancery, 463; Hilliard on Injunctions, Ed. 1865, 374.

The demurrer is overruled, and the defendants ordered to answer to the bill.

A similar order was made in the following cases:—

Ashhurst vs. Hartranft.
Brown vs. Hartranft.
Pennsylvania Company for Insurance, etc., vs. Hartranft.
Stoever vs. Hartranft.
Dutihl vs. Hartranft.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jane Breaker, convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon her child, the defendant was sentenced to the County Prison for three months, and ordered to pay a fine of $1 and enter security in $1000 to keep the peace.

In the case of E. V. Machette vs. Hodges & Sulley, Stevens, and the New England Mutual Insurance Life Company, which was argued on Wednesday last by H. M. Phillips and Isaac Gerhard, Esq., for plaintiffs, and William M. Meredith and Edward J. B. Thomas, Esqs., for defendants, Judge Brewster delivered an opinion this morning in which the application for a special injunction was refused.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.—Orphans' Court business and the current motion list were before the Court.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gotleib Williams, who was tried and convicted of the charge of murdering Eliza M. Miller, on the 19th of September last, the motion in arrest of judgment, made last Thursday through his counsel, Myers, Worrel, and Geudell, was brought up for argument.

The prisoner Williams had a fresh and almost lively appearance, nor did he seem as one upon whom the lawful verdict had been rendered. He appeared as if he felt safe from all danger, and perfectly confident of the success of his case.

Oscar J. Crozier was arraigned upon the charge of killing Annie Minton, on the 19th of January, 1867, but asked for time, as he desired to consult his counsel. Monday morning was fixed as the time for entering the plea.

Mr. Geudell, counsel for Williams, stated that the ground for arrest of judgment was based on the act of 1860, called the "general procedure act."

The prisoner was arrested in September, and was to be tried in the October sessions, but the Commonwealth's officer obtained a postponement on account of the illness of one of his witnesses. The case was brought up at the February sessions and tried.

In the December sessions there was no time fixed for the trial, and hence, under the provisions of the said act, the prisoner is entitled to be discharged from custody.

The argument was concluded at 2 P. M., and the case was held under advisement.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Letter from President Juarez—Particulars of the Defeat of Miramon at Zacatecas, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following is the translation of a letter received from President Juarez:—

ZACATECAS, February 27.—I arrived in this city on the 22d of January last, where the Government met with a splendid reception. It was celebrated with fireworks, balls, and the presentation to me of a valuable cane costing two thousand dollars, among other marks of respect, from its loyal citizens.

At three o'clock the same day the news of Miramon's advance upon the city, with 2500 men and fourteen pieces of artillery, was communicated to me, and I immediately directed the necessary preparations to be made for its defense. General Aranda did not arrive until the 25th, with 1500 infantry, 200 cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery, which he brought from Durango. On the 26th the enemy appeared and made a reconnoissance. Although many were of opinion that the Government would retire from this city, and there were many and weighty reasons of public policy for such a course, I nevertheless did not deem it proper to adopt it, and determined to share the fate of our forces.

The enthusiasm with which the people had received me, and which amounted almost to frenzy, and the terrible thought of my intended retreat from the city, might be the cause of discouragement among the troops and the people, served but the more to strengthen me in my determination to remain at my post. In a word, my opinion was that if the city were captured this misfortune should not be the result of the withdrawal of the Government, but rather the cause of it.

On the 26th, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, General Auza, I twice visited the lines of defense. The enthusiasm of our soldiers and of the people was at its highest pitch, and our hopes of victory were equally great, but in war it is difficult to predict results, and any circumstance, however insignificant it may be, defeats the best combinations. The information sent by the commander of the place known as La Buta to the General-in-Chief, not having reached him in proper time, that the enemy had advanced upon that place before break of day, prevented the requisite force being sent to its support, and between 6 and 7 A. M. of the 27th the enemy occupied that point, and shortly after entered the city. General Auza then sent me word that I should look to my safety. Accompanied by Messrs. Lerdo and Yglerias, I then set out on horseback. General Mejia, who had been sick for some days previously, I had directed should be taken from the city the night before. As I left the palace my escort was already firing upon the French, who had appeared at the entrances of the streets.

My intention was to go to Fresnillo, but the enemy's advance and fire commanded the road to that place, and therefore I proceeded to Jerez, otherwise known as Garcia City, distant fourteen leagues from Zacatecas. Our troops took the same direction. Miramon, with the main body of his forces, pursued them for nearly three leagues, and though he attempted to destroy it several times, he was as often repulsed, until he was compelled to abandon the undertaking and to fall back upon Zacatecas. I arrived at Jerez on the same day, and on the following day our forces, to the number of one thousand five hundred men, reached the same place.

On the 30th I ordered this force to unite with that of Escobedo, who was on his way to the relief of Zacatecas, and I started for Fresnillo, which I reached on the 21st. On the same day, General Auza notified me that Miramon had evacuated Zacatecas at midday, and was retiring towards Aguas Calientes. General Auza advanced to occupy Zacatecas and to harass the enemy's rear, as he had been ordered by General Escobedo. I returned to the capital on the 1st of February, and early this morning received the report of Escobedo announcing the complete rout of Miramon.

I have herein given you a brief summary of all that has occurred during the past eight days. Personally I have met with no accident. About the time I left the palace, on the 27th, my attendant took my baggage to a house near the palace, which was subsequently searched by Joaquim, Miramon, and other myrmidons. My trunk, and the cane which had just been presented to me, were the only objects saved. The traitors pillaged and destroyed all the public offices. In the palace all was sacked and destroyed, and I have been obliged to occupy a private house.

With the defeat of Miramon our success is rendered the more speedy; for the enemy has now no other troops, and these badly organized, than those of Castillo and Mendez, which will shortly be destroyed.

It is very probable that I shall proceed either to Guanajuato or San Luis within eight or ten days. BENITO JUAREZ.

CHANGES IN THE CITY METHODIST CHURCHES.—Several changes in the Methodist churches in the city were made at the session of the Philadelphia Conference which has just closed at Harrisburg. The several churches of this denomination, with the pastors for this year and last, are as follows:—

Church.	1867.	1866.
St. George's	M. D. Kurtz	D. W. Bartine.
Trinity	B. H. Nadal, D.D.	B. H. Nadal, D.D.
Green Street	J. W. Jackson	J. W. Jackson.
Spring Garden St.	A. Cookman	A. Cookman.
Fifth Street	J. E. Smith	J. E. Smith.
St. John's	J. Dickerson	J. Dickerson.
Kensington	W. J. Paxson	W. J. Paxson.
Siloam	M. H. Sisty	M. H. Sisty.
Hancock Street	W. B. Wood	W. B. Wood.
Sanctuary	W. C. Best	W. C. Best.
Front Street	P. Coombe	P. Coombe.
Twelfth Street	W. C. Robinson	W. C. Robinson.
Hedding	W. H. Elliott	W. H. Elliott.
Nineteenth Street	J. J. Pearce	N. H. Calloway.
Tabernacle	R. H. Pattison	R. H. Pattison.
Emory	G. Oram	S. Irwin.
Summerfield	W. McCoombs	V. Smith.
North City Miss'n	S. Irwin	A. Manship.
Calvary	A. Manship	
Union	G. D. Carrow, D.D.	G. D. Carrow, D.D.
Nazareth	T. Fernley	T. A. Fernley.
Arch Street	T. M. Griffith	J. F. McClelland.
Ebenezer	T. W. Simpers	T. W. Simpers.
Salem	F. Hodgson, D.D.	A. Wallace.
St. Paul's	A. Atwood	A. Atwood.
Wharton Street	J. B. Maddox	J. B. Maddox.
Mariners' Bethel	C. Hill	C. Hill.
Western	T. B. Miller	T. Stevens.
Broad Street	T. C. Murphy	T. C. Murphy.
Central	T. Stevens	L. C. Matlack.
Pitman Chapel	S. S. Rakestraw	S. S. Rakestraw.
West Federal St.	A. Wallace	
South C'y Mission	J. W. Arthur	J. W. Arthur.
Second Street	E. T. Kenney	J. Gregg.
Eleventh Street	R. J. Carson	R. J. Carson.
Scott	H. R. Calloway	T. B. Miller.
Asbury	G. W. Lybrand	G. W. Lybrand.
Thirty-eight St.	H. A. Cleveland	F. Moore.
Fortieth Street	S. Lucas	T. M. Griffith.
Centenary	G. W. F. Graff	G. W. F. Graff.
Haddington	A. L. Wilson	S. Townsend.
Hestonville	E. P. Aldred	D. McKee.
Mt. Zion (Man'k)	C. Cook	C. Cook.
Ebenezer, do.	J. F. Meredith	J. F. Meredith.
Roxborough	A. W. Milby	T. B. Neelly.
Haines St. Germ'n	J. E. Meredith	J. E. Meredith.
St. Stevens, do	John Thompson	John Thompson.
Chesnut Hill	S. Townsend	S. J. Little.
Conshohocken	R. Owen	R. Owen.
Falls of Schuylk'l	S. Hughes	J. S. Hughes.
Rising Sun	T. W. McClary	T. W. McClary.
Port Richmond	E. I. D. Pepper	E. I. D. Pepper.
Frankford	C. F. Turner	J. Turner.
Bridesburg	N. B. Durrell	J. M. Hinson.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

Financial and Commercial Advices.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 23—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; U. S. 5-20s, 74½; Erie Railroad shares, 39¾; Illinois Central, 78¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—Noon.—The Cotton market is dull at 13½d. for middling uplands, and 13¾d. for middling Orleans. The sales to-day will be about 7000 bales. Oats, 3s. 3d. per 45 lbs. Provisions generally unchanged. Eastern prime mess Pork, 79s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £30 per ton. Iron, 51s. 6d. for Pigs.

QUEENSTOWN, March 23—Noon.—The steamer Manhattan, from New York on the 9th, has arrived.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Marine Disasters—Misfortunes of Emigrants from Texas to Brazil.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21.—The steamer C. W. Lord, from Galveston, Texas, and steamer Mariposa, from New Orleans, via Havana, bound to New York, both of which put into Norfolk on the 19th instant to obtain a supply of coal—their bunkers having been exhausted in contending with very heavy gales on the coast—arrived here to-day with fresh supplies, and sailed this afternoon for their destination, New York. The C. W. Lord started out first, and was shortly followed by the Mariposa. Yesterday and last night the storm raged all the way from E.NE. to N.NE., but this morning it veered around almost to due north in the Chesapeake bay, but on the coast still blew from the northeast.

The steamer Mariposa proceeded out as far as Cape Henry, and then returned here, deeming it imprudent to undertake the passage to New York until the storm abated. Captain Quick, of the Mariposa, reported a heavy northeast gale prevailing outside, and experienced a heavy sea in the bay and in coming into Hampton Roads. The steamer Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Philadelphia, steamer Louisa Moore, from Newbern for New York, and steamer Fairbanks, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, all arrived at Norfolk to-day short of coal, in consequence of having experienced very heavy gales on their passage around Hatteras.

The steamer Thames, which arrived at Norfolk on the 19th for coal, is detained here; also, the steamer Norfolk, from Norfolk for Philadelphia, and steamer Petersburg, from Richmond for Baltimore, and a large fleet of sailing vessels, oystermen, colliers etc., lay anchored in Hampton Roads, awaiting an opportunity to sail and an abatement of the present gales. The steamer Charles W. Lord, which sailed to-day for New York, was not seen by the Mariposa before she returned to Hampton Roads, the weather being thick and foggy; but the storm being so severe, the Charles W. Lord will probably have to make the Capes to-night for a harbor.

The Mariposa left Havana a week ago to-day, and has on board as passengers one hundred and fifty Texan emigrants. These emigrants consist of men, women, and children, and, before the war, belonged to the most wealthy and influential families in the State. Land was obtained from the Brazilian Government, and a regular settlement laid out by the parties most directly interested in the movement, and every preparation was made for the reception of the emigrants. Eminent lawyers, doctors, and divines were enlisted in the cause of emigration, and the settlement, intended to be made under the protection of the Brazilian Government, was to consist entirely of the first families of Texas.

The necessary arrangements having been made, farming materials shipped to Rio Janeiro, and agents sent to Brazil to look out for the interests of the settlement and emigrants, they finally sailed from Galveston in the brig Derby, for Rio Janeiro, about two months ago. Their troubles now commenced—stormy weather prevailed, and the passage to Brazil was delayed. The captain of the brig proved recreant to the trust reposed in him, and through some mismanagement, the brig was totally wrecked on the Colorado reefs, near the island of Cuba. The emigrants were all saved from the wrecked vessel, and reached Havana, whence they took passage on the Mariposa for New York. Since leaving Havana a succession of severe storms was experienced, and the most disagreeable weather prevailed.

The sufferings and disheartening influences of sea-sickness were now swelled the misfortunes of the Texans, and added to the list of their trials since their departure from Galveston. The Mariposa had to put into Norfolk short of coal, and her later adventures have been chronicled above. The emigrants expected to be able to reach New York in time to take the steamer Merrimac, which is advertised to sail to-morrow for Rio Janeiro via St. Thomas; but the Mariposa has been delayed already several days beyond her time, and they will have to wait in New York for the departure of the succeeding steamer.

They have been storm-bound yesterday and to-day on the steamer in Hampton Roads, and feeling exceedingly disconsolate at the disappointment in not being able to reach New York to take the Rio steamer, the emigrants are very expressive in terms of despondency over the sad misfortunes which have accompanied them. Although very few even of the sterner sex withstand the gloomy and dispiriting influence of the prevalent stormy weather, the majority are determined to carry out their cherished plans, and to reach their settlement in Brazil at the very earliest opportunity.

The numerous vessels arriving in Hampton Roads for a harbor, from all parts of the coast, make the same report of the heavy gales which have been experienced during the past ten days. Off Hatteras the gales have raged incessantly, with all their usual fearful violence, and all the steamers bound to the north, which have put into Norfolk for coal, have had to make the same persistent struggle in combating the violent northeasters as they swept around the Cape, with snow, hail, and rain as accompaniments.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—W. W. Smith, for a long time connected with the telegraph office in this city, has been elected Vice-President of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Railroad Company.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee last night, a letter was read from Samuel N. Pike, declining the nomination as candidate for Mayor. No action has as yet been taken in the matter.

—A literary duel was fought at Venice, the combatants being Lieutenant-Colonel Manin and Professor Guiseppe Vollo, and the cause a biography by the latter of Daniel Manin, which the former considered inimical to the memory of his father. The learned professor received a wound in the right hand at the first assault, and the affair ended, the seconds refusing to allow the combat to proceed.

GREAT FIRE THIS MORNING.

The Winter Garden Theatre, Tremont House and Southern Hotels Destroyed in New York—Loss, $1,000,000.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Winter Garden Theatre took fire this morning, and is now burning. The Southern Hotel and Tremont House are also burning. The loss will be very heavy.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Additional Details—Mr. Booth's Wardrobe Destroyed.

NEW YORK, March 23.—At about 8 o'clock this morning an employé in the Winter Garden Theatre, having occasion to remove the stage trap-door, discovered the cellar underneath to be on fire.

The alarm was immediately given, but before the fire-engines could reach the scene of the conflagration the flames had communicated to the upper portion of the building, and in fifteen minutes from the first discovery of the fire the theatre was reduced to a smouldering mass of charred ruins. The firemen finding it impossible to save the theatre, directed their efforts to prevent the flames from spreading to the adjoining building, the Southern Hotel, in which they happily succeeded. The injury done to the Hotel by the water was great, as the ceilings, carpets, and furniture have been much damaged.

The fire is the most disastrous which has occurred in the city since the conflagration of 1865, and involves a loss of about $300,000. All the properties of the Theatre, including the magnificent wardrobe of Edwin Booth, were consumed.

The Winter Garden Theatre.

This noted temple of the drama was one of the largest theatres in New York city. It was quite an ancient establishment, and, under the management of Mr. Charles Walcot, Sr., had perhaps seen its palmiest days. It was situated amidst some of the most valuable properties on Broadway, above Bleecker street, being in the immediate vicinity of the Tremont House and Southern hotels, both of which are reported to be destroyed or greatly damaged by the fire. In 1860, the Winter Garden Theatre was renovated and greatly improved. Indeed, the auditorium was one of the neatest and handsomest in New York. Nearly two years ago Mr. Edwin Forrest Booth and John Sleeper Clarke became lessees of the Winter Garden, and they appointed Mr. Stuart, the veteran comedian, their business manager. Since these gentlemen have had the establishment, it has been much patronized by the *elite* of the city. Mr. Booth was to have closed a most successful engagement this evening, with his great part of "Shylock," which *role* he has presented some fifty consecutive nights to very large audiences.

The loss by the fire will probably foot up nearly a million dollars. The Theatre building was worth about two hundred thousand dollars, upon which there is nearly a full insurance. The loss of Messrs. Clarke & Booth will be heavy, but is partly covered by insurance.

The Winter Garden Theatre was first opened as the Metropolitan, by Henry Willard, in 1855. *The Lady of Lyons* was the opening play, with Julia Dean Hayne as "Pauline" and E. Eddy as "Claude."

Laura Keene afterwards became lessee, and called it the Varieties. She was succeeded by Burton, who lost money at the place, and Dion Boucicault took the Theatre off his hands, had the building altered, and christened it the Winter Garden. Mr. Stuart succeeded Boucicault, and Messrs. Clarke and Booth followed immediately after Mr. Stuart.

All the property mentioned forms a part of the great Lafarge estate.

The Southern Hotel and Tremont House were large second-class hotels, which were generally crowded with guests.

Opera Houses, Theatres, and Museums Burned in the United States.

The following is a list of places of amusement destroyed by fire in the United States since the year 1798:—

Federal Street Theatre, Boston, Feb. 2, 1798.
Daniel Bowen's Museum, Boston, Jan. 15, 1803.
Chesnut Street Theatre, Philada., April 20, 1820.
Park Theatre, New York, July 4, 1821.
Richmond Theatre, Richmond, Dec. 16, 1821.
Theatre, Natchez, Mississippi, Sept. 5, 1822.
Bowery Theatre, New York, May 28, 1828.
Lafayette Theatre, New York, 1829.
Caldwell's Theatre, Cincinnati, Oct. 22, 1830.
Richmond Hill Theatre, N. Y., July 4, 1831.
Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 1838.
Cook's Theatre, Baltimore, Feb. 2, 1838.
Mobile Theatre, Mobile, Feb. 6, 1838.
Bowery Theatre, New York, Feb. 18, 1838.
New Theatre, Charleston, S. C., April 27, 1838.
National Theatre, New York, Sept. 29, 1839.
New National Theatre, N. Y., May 23, 1841.
St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, March 13, 1842.
American Theatre, New Orleans, July 29, 1842.
Old American Theatre, Cincinnati, Sept. 22, 1842.
State Street Theatre, Mobile, Nov. 13, 1842.
Providence Theatre, Providence, Oct. 24, 1844.
National Theatre, Washington, March 5, 1845.
Bowery Theatre, New York, April 25, 1845.
Niblo's Theatre, New York, Sept. 18, 1846.
Park Theatre, New York, Dec. 16, 1848.
Avon Theatre, Norfolk, Virginia, Feb. 14, 1850.
Theatre, Lafayette, Louisiana, March 18, 1850.
Wood's Museum, Cincinnati, July 15, 1851.
American Theatre, Sacramento, Cal., 1852.
National Theatre, Boston, April 25, 1852.
American Theatre, Placerville, Cal., January 30, 1854.
Chinese Museum, Phila., July 15, 1854.
National Theatre, Phila., July 15, 1854.
Placide's Varieties, New Orleans, Nov. 21, 1854.
Vannuchi's Museum, New Orleans, May 6, 1855.
Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, 1857.
Lyceum, San Francisco, 1859.
Forrest Theatre, Sacramento, 1861.
Marysville Theatre, Marysville, Cal., Nov. 17, 1864.
Barnum's Museum, New York, July 13, 1865.
Bowery Theatre, St. Louis, Oct. 6, 1865.
Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, March 22, 1866.
Academy of Music, New York, May 22, 1866.
Metropolitan Theatre, St. Louis, May 31, 1866.
Academy of Music, Cincinnati, July 12, 1866.
Louisville Theatre, Louisville, Oct. 12, 1866.
Broadway Varieties Theatre, Nashville, Nov. 4, 1866.
Phœnex Hall Theatre, Petersburg, Va., Nov. 18, 1866.
Orleans Theatre, New Orleans, Dec. 7, 1866.
New Bowery Theatre, New York, Dec. 18, 1866.

—The April number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* will contain the commencement of a startling novelty, considering the staid character of that periodical, in the shape of a novel entitled "Mademoiselle Mathilde," in which Dr. Johnson will figure, together with other literary celebrities of the period

—A rumor is current in Vienna that Prussia has succeeded in preventing the marriage of Prince Umberto, Crown Prince of Italy, with the Austrian Archduchess Mathilda; and that, consequently, his Royal Highness will not come to Vienna.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, March 23, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were inactive. 109 was bid for old 5-20s; 107 for July, 1865, 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; 97⅞ for 10-40s; and 105⅜@105⅝ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼@101⅜.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50⅞@51, a slight advance on the closing price last evening, and Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅝, a slight decline.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 47 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 72½ for West Philadelphia; 13¾ for Hestonville; 27 for Girard College; and 40½ for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 230 was bid for North America; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 107 for Southwark; 107 for Kensington; 56 for Girard; 95 for Western; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; and 45 for Northern Central.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal sold at 75, no change. 21¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 53 for Lehigh Navigation; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 56⅛ for Delaware Division; and 56 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134⅜; 11 A. M., 134⅜; 12 M., 134¼; 1 P. M., 134⅜, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

10 sh Camden & Amboy R.R....133¼

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, New...ls..101⅞	20 sh Read R.......... 51
$1600 do..New......101⅞	100 do....s30wn.. 50⅞
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s...... 97¾	100 do..........c.. 50·81
100 sh Phil & Erie.b30.. 28⅝	100 do.........b60.. 51
100 do.........b60.. 28¾	100 do..........c.. 50·81
50 sh Morris Canal... 57	100 do....s30wn.. 50·81
100 sh C & Am R scr... 74½	100 do.........b5.. 50·81
100 sh Ocean O..s30flat.23·16	

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New........101⅞	29 sh Penna R.......... 56¾
$1000 N Penna 6s.......... 89	7 do.......... 56¾
14 sh Lehigh N.......... 53¾	50 do......s5wn.. 56¾
100 do.......... 53½	50 do.......... 56¾
180 do.......... 53¼	2 sh Minehill.......... 58
100 sh C & A scr.......... 74½	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1862, 109@109¼; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅜@108; do., 1865, new, 107@107¼; do 5s, 10-40s, 97½@97¾; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅞@106; do., June, 105⅜@105⅝; do., July, 105⅜@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17⅜@17½; do., July, 1864, 17¼@17⅜; do., August, 1864, 16⅞@16⅞; do., October, 1864, 15⅜@15⅝; do., December, 1864, 14⅜@14⅝; do., May, 1865, 12⅛@12½; do., August, 1865, 11¼@11½; do., September, 1865, 10⅝@10⅞; do., October, 1865, 10⅜@10⅝. Gold, 134⅛@134½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109@109¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109@109¼; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅜@108; do. new, 107@107¼; 10-40s, coupon, 97⅜@97⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅞@106; do., 2d series, 105⅜@105⅝; 3d series, 105⅜@105⅝. Compounds, December, 1864, 14⅜@14⅝. Gold, 134⅛@134½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 23.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, and a fair demand from the home consumers, but a total absence of any inquiry for shipment. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8·25@9 for superfine; $9·50@10·60 for extras; $11·75@13 for Northwestern extra family; $11·40@14·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio on secret terms. Rye Flour is selling at $7·25@7·89 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The market is very poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and this description is in good request at fair prices; sales of 1600 bushels Pennsylvania red at $2·80@3·10; and California at $3·20@3·25. Rye ranges from $1·48 to $1·50 ℔ bushel for Pennsylvania; 2000 bushels Western sold at $1·40. Corn is in moderate request; sales of new yellow, in store, at $1·10. Oats remain without change; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 68c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and the article is in steady request; sales of new at $8·75@9·50 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3·37½ to $3·62½. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $3·25.

Whisky—The contraband article is selling at 80c.@$1 ℔ gallon.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 97; Reading, 101⅝; Canton Company, 74; Erie Railroad, 58½; Cleveland and Toledo, 119; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 78½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96⅛; Michigan Central, 108¼; Michigan Southern, 75⅝; New York Central, 106⅞; Cumberland preferred, 32½; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 96¼; Hudson River, 138; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109¼; do. 1864, 107⅝; do. 1865, 107⅜; new issue, 107¼; Ten-forties, 97⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105½. Sterling Exchange, 108⅞; at sight, 109⅝. Gold closed at 134⅝. Money, 6 per cent.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Flour firm and in good demand; extras, $6·25; superfine, $5·50; Oregon, $4·72@5. Wheat quiet. It is believed that large quantities are being received for shipment to Liverpool. Choice to good, $1·80@1·90.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MARCH 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M..............40 | 11 A. M..............46 | 2 P. M..............48

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Cooper, Marseilles, J. E. Bazley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Catharine, hence for Savannah, was spoken 18th inst., 11 A. M., no lat., etc.

Schrs W. S. Doughton, Tatem, and George Fales, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 21st inst.

Schr S. Washburn, Williams, for New York, sailed from Taunton 20th inst

Schrs S. A. Boice, Boice, and A. M. Aldridge, Bateman, hence, at Fall River 21st inst.

Schrs J. Waples, Robinson, and C. Merrick, Montgomery, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st instant.

DISASTERS.

Ship Richard Busteed, from Calcutta, in going up Boston harbor yesterday, broached to in a squall, and went ashore on Bird Island flats, but was subsequently got off, and towed up to the city.

Ship Cowper, Sparrow, at Boston from Liverpool, lost sails, and carried away maintopmast head and mizzen topgallantmast, with all attached, during a heavy gale on the 28th ult.

Barque Lucy A. Nickels, Ford, from Cardiff Jan. 18, for Havana, wrecked at Teneriffe, was 523 tons register, built at Searsport, Me., in 1855, whence she hailed, and rated A2.

Barque Western Sea, at Boston from Messina, from lon. 40 had continual heavy westerly gales; sprung yards, and split sails. On Feb. 23, N. of Georges Shoals, picked up a boat, 15 feet keel, white bottom, stove on one side.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Arrived, steamship Lodona, Hovey, from Boston.

Schr Hero, Kelly, from Salem. 21st inst., 5·30 P. M., when near the Execution Rocks, saw two men on the bottom of a boat: hove the vessel by the wind, lowered away the yawl, and sent Frederick Kelly, Richard Ward, and Daniel Lynch to the rescue. They succeeded in getting the two men, but one of them, B. F. Horton, a Hell Gate pilot, was dead, and landed them at City Island. It was blowing a gale at the time from the NE.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Complications—Are We Ready for Them?

From the Times.

Apart from the merits and demerits of Fenianism, the speech with which "representatives of the Irish republic in America" introduced themselves the other day to President Johnson is in a certain sense suggestive. It shows with what exceeding ease this country might involve itself in formidable foreign complications. A single step, recklessly taken, might plunge us into war. We have but to recognize the "Irish Republic" as a belligerent and the Fenians as lawful belligerents to insure hot work with England. Nay, without venturing upon a formal declaration, we have only to doze a little while one batch of Fenians institute an organized invasion of Canada, or while another batch fit out a privateer to prey on ocean commerce, and forthwith we shall be at issue with England's power. Nothing could be easier, simpler, surer.

Or, without meddling with Fenianism, is is competent to this country to kindle the biggest of big blazes. It would not be difficult to provoke trouble with the same power by pressing sharply the Alabama claims, or by protesting vigorously and practically against the objects and agencies which characterize the coming confederation of the neighboring provinces. A party intent upon an aggressive foreign policy might readily seize either of these questions as a ground of quarrel. Even a party not positively aggressive, but simply firm in the maintenance of the national honor, may feel itself bound to so act in regard to these questions that international unpleasantness, not to say embarrassment, may be produced. Again, the fishery question, which has been temporarily patched up, will reappear by-and-by in all its ugliness. How shall it be dealt with? Shall we permit the young confederation to dictate the terms upon which American fishermen may pursue their vocation, or shall we discard the doctrine of Nova Scotia pettifoggers and assert the right of our men to fish within the prohibited line? On one hand, our people will not tolerate terms which they consider both arrogant and unjust; and on the other, it were folly to talk of our rights unless we are prepared at all hazards to enforce them.

Supposititious cases of this nature might be multiplied indefinitely. Reference might be made to Mexico, to prove by what a slender thread our amicable relations with France have hung since the commencement of the Maximilian invasion. But it is not necessary to particularize. The fact is patent that this country may without much ado be called upon to assert its claims, to vindicate its rights, to defend its honor, as against European Governments. Of this contingency, this responsibility, we cannot divest ourselves, save at the cost of national humiliation. However earnestly we cultivate peace, however sincerely we strive to prevent foreign complications, we may at any time find ourselves embroiled. This is the penalty we must be content to pay as the price of national greatness.

Now, the query arises, Are we in a position that enables us to contemplate these contingencies with composure? Suppose that complications with England or France were forced upon us, are we as ready as we ought to be to encounter them? Are we—putting the question plainly—prepared for war, as the arbiter of international differences, probable or remote?

The prime element of national strength in relation to other countries is the assurance of peace among our own people. Fenianism, be its frauds and follies what they may, at least indicates England's most sensitive spot. Just now, Ireland is England's peril. The Irish difficulty is her bond for the maintenance of peace with every first-class power. It weakens and endangers her, and it will continue to do so until her legislators remove the causes of Irish disaffection. In the same way, for reasons in their nature identical, this country is in no condition to meet external difficulties. We cannot hope to maintain a vigorous foreign policy so long as we are afflicted with domestic discontent; and from this we shall not be free, not only until the Union be reconstructed, but until it be so reconstructed that the peoples of the two sections shall once more feel themselves identified in interest and ambition. That result attained, we may be bold and even defiant on questions of foreign policy. Meanwhile England is not more crippled by Ireland's alienation and hostility than is this country by the condition of the Southern States. In the case of either, war would be waged at a disadvantage.

These considerations are not adduced as reasons for complying with the demands of Southern politicians. So far as they are concerned, we can neither parley nor concede. Situated as we are, the first duty is to reconstruct on a basis that will be enduring, and Congress has decided what that basis shall be. On the plan laid down, however, the work should be pushed forward, care being taken that it shall be thoroughly done, and done promptly. But if we would prevent future disaffection—if we would so reorganize the Government, and so readjust the relations of the States, that there shall be unity and lasting domestic peace—it behooves us to inflict no superfluous penalty, and to exercise no greater severity than is absolutely necessary.

Confiscate sweepingly, and the United States will be burdened with an Ireland on a large scale. Irritate needlessly, exert your authority wantonly, impress the people with a conviction that they are the victims of a relentless conqueror, and puny Spain might defy the republic with impunity. Of course, the mere politicians will be dissatisfied under any scheme which the North may impose. But it is possible to separate the great body of the Southern people from the small body of Southern politicians; and the accomplishment of this object should be borne in mind when applying the reconstruction policy. If we are not prepared to forego our pretensions as a leading power, and to modify our foreign policy to suit the purposes of others, we must not neglect the opportunity of winning back the respect and attachment of the millions whom we have forcibly brought under the authority of the Union.

Something to Eat.

From the Tribune.

We extend our sincerest sympathies to Mr. President Johnson. A number of hungry men have gone to Washington and laid siege to his Presidential pantries. Such a crowd of cadaverous mortals has not been seen in Pennsylvania avenue since our soldiers returned from the Southern prisons. The tavern-keepers have doubled guards, and thrifty people are purchasing dogs for the protection of their hen-roosts. We knew that there had been much complaint and real suffering, but not that actual want had set in. Proud men will fast; but when it comes to starvation, pride is silent. If Lucifer had been deprived of proper nourishment, he would scarcely have fallen. A proper amount of nutriment is necessary to well-regulated Democracy. Manhattan Club is reduced to one meal per day—bacon and greens. Tammany Hall has been sold, out of sheer inanition, and, it is rumored, is to be turned into a tavern or a second-hand clothes-shop, and the sleek and well-fed editor of the *World* subsists upon the kindness of the honored head of the Department of Charities and Correction. Others are not so happy. Mr. Oakey Hall, a huge feeder, and Mr. Recorder Hackett, who has scarcely found the fishing abundant, have gone to Washington as a delegation to represent the frightful condition of the faithful to the President. Mr. Morrissey, Mr. Wood, and their colleagues, have also had a meeting and an interview with the President. The meeting was at Willard's. It was painfully interesting, and the truth was spoken that there were eighty thousand Democrats in New York dying from hunger because no offices were to be had.

Then it was determined to see the President; and straightway these gentlemen called upon that illustrious man. With much wisdom he had provided a lunch, which was devoured in the most ravenous manner. Then time was called by Mr. Morrissey, who said business was business, and the President was told the harrowing story. Here were eighty thousand Democrats in New York about to die, and thus increase largely the Republican majority. All from sheer hunger, while Abolitionists were growing fat and sleek in post offices and customs places. "They were especially tenacious," says our correspondent, "against the policy of giving the offices to Thurlow Weed, Samuel Tilden, General Slocum, *and other outsiders*." We are afraid the italicised words are ironical, and we dispute them, insisting that Mr. Weed is as good a Democrat as Oakey Hall or Johnny Morrissey. The President was told that since Mr. Weed had come into the party there was no satisfying him. His rapacity was enormous. He could absorb more offices than any six Sachems in Tammany Hall, and yet crave for more. Mr. Wood had had experiences in this way; but Mr. Weed surpassed them all. Mr. Morrissey had known fellows who gouged and grabbed; but when it came to Mr. Weed he threw up the sponge. Mr. Hall's experience with thieves and burglars had enlarged his ideas of human nature, and especially of what might be called its absorbing power; but such a capacity as Mr. Weed possessed had never been known in his practice. The Recorder remarked that if Mr. Weed could only make an indictable offense, he would give him the full extent of the law; but the Legislature was in the hands of the Abolitionists. As for himself, he needed little—a ham sandwich now and then would do—but he wanted Oakey taken care of, for his necessities were greater, and it was a pity that such a genius, a man with such a head, should be reduced to writing libels and jokes in the Sunday papers. After which Mr. James Brooks arose and made a very long speech, detailing the horrors of the faithful in such a soul-stirring manner that not a dry eye was seen in the room.

We are afraid the President was not as considerate as he might have been. In the language of a *Herald* reporter, "the President seemed more guarded and cautious than ever." A delegate "asked if the President would undertake to remove certain officers. To both inquiries the President simply answered mum." We pity his Excellency. He must be dreadfully embarrassed. To provide for a party is bad enough—but there is the Senate which worries him, and when he doles out his loaves they are snatched away; and above all, there is Mr. Thurlow Weed—taken into the party out of charity—taken out of the cold, and not to starve, and yet with such an appetite! With the Senate on one side, and Mr. Weed on another, no wonder the President was "mum." We extend to him our sincere sympathy. He has no doubt emptied his pantries and sliced his hams, and what more can he do? To see eighty thousand Democrats on the point of death—to see starvation wasting the manly forms of Morrissey and Wood, Hackett and Oakey Hall, Chanler and Brooks—to see Tammany Hall actually sold, paint, feathers, and tomahawks, for bread to eat—above all things, to think of the elegant Manhattaners eating a scanty meal from their gold plates—to think of this, and feel that we live in a Christian age, is distressing. We want to increase the Republican party, but by converting our enemies, and not starving them. There are twenty morals to be drawn, but one will do—the moral of the fairy story, which all men know, how upon a time a sailor called Sinbad put an old man upon his back, and undertook to carry him. We remember the unfortunate consequences. These, perhaps, were what the President was thinking about when he "simply answered mum."

Mum's the Word.

From the Herald.

The Congressional delegation from this city—John Morrissey, Fox, Brooks and Fernando Wood—paid a visit to President Johnson a day or two ago, and made a formal demand on behalf of their constituents for a share in the Federal offices. They claimed that, as the especial friends of the President, they are entitled to enjoy some of the good things within his gift, and complained that they had not been consulted in regard to the appointments, but had been treated as of no account. They do not seem to have impressed the President with a very high sense of the value of their support. We are told that he preserved a provoking taciturnity—that in reply to questions as to whether he would make certain removals and would honor the recommendations of the New York Democratic Congressmen for the office of Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue in this city, now vacant, he "simply answered mum." The only remark he did make was significent, and not without a spice of sly mischief. He wanted to know of the disinterested delegation if they supposed that the Senate would be likely to confirm the nominees recommended by Morrissey, Brooks, Wood and Fox?

There is something refreshing in the cool impudence of these sturdy beggars for office. Without a party at their backs, elected by the lowest element of the grog-shop and the gambling hell, beaten in every Northern State in the Union, and too insignificant even to be thought of in Congress, they march up to the White House, and demand to be made the brokers of the Federal patronage, generously offering as a sort of compromise to be contented with half the appointments.

We have no doubt that they would make very good use of the offices if the President should accede to their demands. Fernando Wood is well versed in the science of making patronage pay, and would realize handsomely on perquisites and shares. Fox has a number of deserving candidates in the First Ward who are really suffering since such arbitrary restrictions have been placed on emigrant trouting, baggage-smashing, and other popular callings. Brooks has a large family of hungry Know-Nothings out of place, who have been looking about with their dark lanterns for employment for the last ten or twelve years. John Morrissey, who loves to do a generous action for his friends, would be pleased to push the claims of Izzy Lazarus, "Dublin Tricks," Joe Coburn, Barney Aaron, Bill Tovee, Kit Burns, and other deserving champions. Upon the whole, we think it might be well for Andy Johnson to consider the demands of the New York delegation. Then if he should ever run for President of the United States, he may make sure of a larger majority in this city than Hoffman obtained at the last November election.

The Three Barnums.

From the Herald.

There are three Barnums running in the Fourth District of Connecticut for Congress. William H. Barnum, the iron dealer; P. T. Barnum, the small swindling showman; and Lewis Barnum, who claims to be a cousin of the small swindling showman. The latter is self-nominated, and stumps the State in the wake of the showman, in order to show him up in his true colors. Lewis Barnum makes some terribly severe attacks upon Barnum, the humbug, and is doing him serious injury. It is said that showman Barnum is so alarmed at the progress made by his cousin that he is about to have him arrested for libel. This will only be done to get him off the ground for the present; but if Lewis Barnum is shrewd he will defeat the plot of the small swindling showman to get him out of the way. No man can be arrested or held to bail for libel under the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and the third Barnum can easily obtain his liberty if he should be arrested on the complaint of a self-convicted humbug. It is of course very annoying for Barnum, the showman, to be held up before the Bridgeport people in a state of nature. He cannot afford to stand examination and exposure any more than any of his fellow-humbugs could, including the Woolly Horse, the Feejee Mermaid, the Bearded Lady, the Petrified Horse and Rider, etc.; but he will not find it so easy to get rid of the annoyance. The people are called upon to "pay their money" at the show, and they insist upon knowing "the true nature of the beast."

The Proto-Martyr of the Pantaloons.

From the World.

A cruel act of injustice has just been done to a most industrious public servant. Mr. Sanford, our Minister Resident at Brussels, very properly asked, some time ago, to be absolved from bearing a title which could only make him ridiculous in the eyes of his colleagues, since it is a notorious fact that neither at Brussels nor anywhere else has he ever been "resident." Such is the gay elasticity of his temper that life with him means locomotion, and he long since earned the sobriquet of the "diplomatic flea" by the suddenness and vivacity of his leaps from one capital of Europe to another. To have conferred upon him the title of "Minister Resilient" would have been both a pretty and a proper way of recognizing his disposition as well as his services; but that title being unknown to our diplomatic hierarchy, Mr. Sanford was compelled to put his plea for accuracy in the form of a prayer for promotion. He asked to be appointed "Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary." This appointment would only have authorized him to be as queer as nature made him, and as much of a busybody as circumstances and other people's good nature would permit. But the Senate would not give it to him. After their lavish breveting of everybody who ever wore a sword or pocketed a bounty in the national army, this treatment of a diplomat as meritorious in his way as Neal Dow in battle, or Dick Busteed on the bench, was certainly very scurvy. And its meanness has been made still worse by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Sumner, who on Thursday got up in the Senate, and announcing that there was "a habit among our Ministers abroad of wearing court costume on certain occasions," reported a joint resolution, which was passed, to the following effect:—

> "*Resolved*, That all persons in the diplomatic service of the United States are prohibited from wearing any uniform or official costume not previously prescribed by Congress."

This has a fine republican look of protestation against the "liveried flunkeys" of the effete European monarchies. But it is only Mr. Sanford's thunder which Mr. Sumner has stolen. For twenty years Mr. Sanford has lived upon the renown of his lofty moral courage in appearing at the Tuileries in a pair of black pantaloons. He will go down into history as the proto-martyr of Mr. Marcy's famous order rescinding the whole embroidery business from our diplomatic schedules. And now, at the very moment when his sacrifice is erected by Mr. Sumner into a statute, he is snubbed and made little of, refused his promotion, and told to be a "Minister Resident," or, in other words "to keep still!" That Senator Sumner should occupy his grave and mighty mind with a question of pantaloons, would, of itself, be surprising. But that he should plagiarize from Mr. Sanford on such a question, and, as one may say, take the bread out of the mouth of the very flea he has just caught between his thumb and his forefinger, is really deplorable. So far as concerns the abstract question itself, we have no quarrel to make either with Mr. Sanford or Mr. Sumner. When Mr. Marcy told Mr. Sanford to take the stripes off the legs of his pantaloons and the golden oak-leaves from his coat, Mr. Sanford did right in obeying. And Mr. Sumner is right when he insists that there shall be as much uniformity in the uniforms of our diplomats as of our soldiers and our sailors. The sort of people whom Mr. Sumner and Mr. Seward have been sending abroad for six years past to represent us may not, for the most part, have been beautiful to behold, even in uniform; but it is dreadful to think that "guys" they would have seemed had they been left to their own devices in the matter of dress. We have had Ministers who were perfectly capable of going to court in a second-hand costume of the "Conte di Luna," from the *Trovatore*, or in the dress of a police sergeant, or in the black frock-coat and satin waistcoat of a Western Methodist missionary, or, as really happened in one lamentable case, in the castoff coat of a Senator of the French empire. By all means let us have a diplomatic uniform, "neat but not gaudy," and let our envoys be compelled to wear it at all times when anybody is likely to be obliged to look at them. But what a wretched thing it is for Senator Sumner to have cribbed even so small and practical a thought; and what a sinful thing for him to have snubbed its proto-martyr in the very act of cribbing it!

The Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

From the Nation.

The bill providing the machinery for carrying out the Reconstruction bill of the last Congress has just passed the House, with an amendment touching the proportion of the registered electors which shall be necessary to elect the conventions, and, unless the Senate should agree, the final passage of the bill will be delayed by a conference. Its provisions are such as we described in our last number, and no debate of importance took place on any of them in either the House or Senate. Mr. Howard made a strong effort to make improvements on the oath to be administered to persons voting for the delegates to the constitutional conventions, by requiring them to swear that they were "sincerely attached to the Constitution of the United States"—a provision which of course would simply have furnished one more temptation to commit perjury, without making the least addition to the security of the Constitution.

As a general and sound rule, no man should ever be legally required to swear or affirm anything as a test of fitness for any office, or for the exercise of any franchise, unless there exists some means of proving him guilty of perjury in case he breaks his oath, or rather of knowing whether he ever breaks his oath or not. If a man promises, on oath, to support the Constitution of the United States, he fulfils his promise by being a decent citizen and letting the Constitution alone. "Supporting" a constitution consists in living quietly under it, and refusing to join in or actively opposing attempts to overthrow it. Therefore, when a man has sworn true allegiance to one, all his neighbors have the means of detecting him at once in case he breaks his oath. But when, as Mr. Sumner proposed the other day, you make a man swear to "support the diffusion of knowledge," you have no means of knowing whether he has kept his oath or not, because no definition of "support to the diffusion of knowledge" could possibly be fixed upon that would be satisfactory.

A person may "support" the diffusion of knowledge by giving a small boy a primer, or by saying occasionally in his family circle that education improves the mind, and that knowledge is power; but it would always be impossible to find out whether he had even done this or not. So also, when you ask a man to swear that he is "sincerely attached" to the Constitution, you exact an affirmation of which you cannot either detect or punish the falsehood. If he is a loyal man, he may take the oath as often as he chooses, and cannot be punished for taking it falsely. In the Middle Ages oaths were administered very lavishly, because it was generally believed that something dreadful would happen by a special act of Providence to people who swore falsely. We do not expect anything of the kind. We rely, it is true, for the sanctity of an oath on the dread of future punishment on the part of the person taking it, but only in a very small degree, because we know, as a matter of fact, that men's conduct is influenced only very slightly, as regards the grosser offenses against morality, by the fear of penalties to be inflicted in the next world. Our main reliance is on the penalties inflicted by the Courts in this world, and we owe it to the cause of public morality not to administer oaths, on a great scale, in cases in which those who take them know that they are, if they commit perjury, safe from human justice at least.

It may be suggested that we are wasting words on this matter, inasmuch as the amendment was not adopted; but nobody who sees the extent to which some of our radical friends in Congress are disposed to rely on test oaths for the safety of this Government at the South, can help feeling that attention ought to be called by somebody to the teachings of experience and of common sense on this point. Many attempts have been made in the Old World to bolster up institutions of all kinds, political, ecclesiastical, and social, by oaths, and they have all failed. In all countries in which this plan of securing stability or safety has been resorted to, it is being abandoned in despair, after having caused an enormous amount of perjury, and made the offense seem a mere peccadillo in the eyes of the public. For us to resort to it at this day is worse than ridiculous.

As we have said before, it may be, and we believe it is, proper to exclude at present from participation in the Government all those who have, during the last five years, borne a prominent part in the attempt to overthrow it; but it is not desirable to exclude those who are not "sincerely attached to it." Our duty and interest are to make them sincerely attached to it by every means in our power, to convince them of its benefits, to interest them in its preservation. Oaths will not do this; but oaths wantonly and unnecessarily imposed may make men hate it and want to get rid of it. The oath is a capital instrument for the exclusion from a share in the Government at present, or always, of persons who have taken a certain part in the Rebellion, but as a guarantee for anybody's future good behavior, or for the present state of anybody's heart, it is worse than worthless.

Mr. Sumner moved one amendment, towards the close of the debate in the Senate, which was lost by a tie vote, "that the Constitution of each State shall require the establishment and maintenance of a system of common schools, open to all without regard to color." No debate appears to have taken place on this, so that we are left in ignorance of the objections of those who voted against it. But, whatever they were, we cannot but regard its failure as a great misfortune. No other opportunity may ever offer itself of overcoming that dislike or want of appreciation of popular education which has all along been the curse of the South, and which, like other Southern defects, will not, in our opinion, disappear for many a day, without some pressure or interference from without.

There may be objections to insisting that the public schools shall admit children of both colors indiscriminately, for this would probably result either in the forcible exclusion of the colored children from all schools, or the non-attendance of the white children. In trying to elevate or improve ignorant or prejudiced men and women, we have to take them as they are, with all their imperfections on their heads; and if they will not start on our road, we must be content to go a little way with them on theirs. We should prefer seeing separate schools for each color established at the South, to seeing schools for both colors which only one attended, or seeing none for either. The great object to be attained is education; the color prejudice will only be extirpated by the spread of knowledge and of Christianity.

But of the vast and overwhelming importance of starting some general system of education at the South now, and of making it an essential feature of any reconstruction plan, there can be no doubt. We have no hesitation in pronouncing the question of excluding Rebels from the polls to be of a very inferior degree of importance, though it is the only hing to which most of the majority in Congress seem to give much attention. We do not hesitate to confess, once more, that we are of the number of those who think the doctrine that nothing but the common sense of an ignorant man is needed to enable him to use the ballot rightly, and that the ballot is in itself a sufficient educator or enlightener of ignorant men, or that it may not and does not prove very frequently in their hands an instrument of their own spoliation and degradation, to be a dangerous and pernicious heresy, opposed to the whole theory of democratic government, and to the principles on which the social system of the free States has been based ever since the settlement of the country. It is a doctrine imported by Southern slaveholders from English Tory manor-houses, and preached at the South through long years in the interest of slavery; and we consider its adoption by Northern preachers and politicians, under the influence of the present political excitement, as a ready means of hastening a political triumph, to be something which all intelligent and patriotic men ought to deplore and fight against.

Nevertheless, even if Congress will exact no pledge from the South on this point, although it is exacting so many others, all is not lost. As long as the Government supplies protection, both Southern whites and Southern negroes can be educated. The volunteer organizations of the North are doing a great work in this field already, and if the people will only sustain the Freedmen's Associations in the support and diffusion of their schools, we think we can promise that test oaths will, in a very few years, be of little consequence, and that the National Government will be surrounded by other and better bulwarks.

The Nutmeg State.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Independent.

After looking at strange regions in the West, I have been looking once more at the familiar face of Connecticut.

It is best to be on good terms with one's neighbors; so I refrain from calling Connecticut a mean State. Nevertheless, at a period when every New England heart ought to have lent its sympathy to the negro, Connecticut dealt him one of the foulest of blows. The first Northern bayonets to enter the fallen city of Richmond were carried by a black regiment from Connecticut; but on the very day of the victorious entrance of these troops, and while the air over their heads was resounding with their cheers, Connecticut *white* men at home were filling their ballot-boxes with votes against negro suffrage! If any single day's record of the war is more thoroughly clouded with disgrace than this, I know not where to look for it.

The blame of the ill deed belongs to the Republican party of that State—whose leaders, after having submitted the question of negro suffrage to the people, refused to advocate it during the campaign, and conspired to defeat it at the polls. A New England Senator at the time told me that he had offered to canvass Connecticut on the issue of impartial suffrage, promising to pay out of his own pocket the expenses of hiring the halls in which he should speak; but the Republican managers warned him off the ground. Moreover, we all distinctly remember how every high-minded man who hailed from Connecticut, wore a look of chagrin and mortification at any mention of that vote even six months after the election.

That one day's cowardice in a Yankee State delayed the reconstruction of the South perhaps five years!

Now, on the first of April next a new struggle of parties is to take place in Connecticut. Both the giants are busy, harnessing for the battle. By common consent the two sides are nearly equally divided. Out of perhaps seventy thousand votes likely to be cast, the majority, be it one way or the other, will probably not be more than five hundred. And yet, if three years ago the Connecticut Republicans had generously and justly enfranchised their two thousand colored fellow-citizens—at the fit and beautiful moment when those citizens, in the garb of soldiers, were heroically capturing Richmond—the coming victory of the first of April might be already written down as achieved while yet the battle itself is waiting to be fought.

Thus, again, it is seen that cowardice never is statesmanship.

But the Union party of Connecticut seeks now honestly to undo the past, to efface the old record of shame, and to bear an unequivocal testimony in favor of justice and equality. The prospectus of the campaign demands the equal rights of all American citizens without distinction of race. Governor Hawley—at whose re-election I shall toss my hat high—is a man in whose veins runs no drop of blood not loyal to the lowly. I have seen him stand strong where other men quailed. He was one of the few Northern Governors at the Southern Loyalist Convention in Philadelphia, who did not turn pale at the sight of Frederick Douglass walking arm-in-arm with a white man in a Republican procession. He is every inch a man. Let him be reseated in his honored chair.

If Connecticut shall vote the wrong way on the 1st of April, she will reincite Andrew Johnson to further usurpation, and reanimate the Rebellion to further defiance. A vote cast with the Democratic party of Connecticut is a plaudit to Jefferson Davis and a laurel to General Lee. There is not a Rebel in the South who does not desire to see Connecticut captured by the Copperheads. A blow against the Democracy is a blow against the Rebellion. Let it be struck as from a gauntlet of iron!

But whoso rebukes Connecticut, let him honor Windham county. It was here that Putnam went into the wolf's den. It is here that Liberty rekindles her ancient fires at every successive election. It must be here that a doubtful State, always in peril, rests its hope of salvation. Let old Windham once more gird on her ancient strength, and once more win a double victory—for Connecticut and for the nation!

Meanwhile, I point to the contrast between Connecticut and Iowa. One State struggles hard for a Republican majority of five hundred; the other gives lavishly a Republican majority of fifty thousand! These contrasting figures contain a lesson which ought to be heeded by the politicians of the Nutmeg State. The lesson is this:—The leading Republicans of Iowa are bold and uncompromising men, who, not being willing to surrender principle to party, have at last carried the party up to principle. On the other hand, the leading Republicans of Connecticut (with a few illustrious exceptions) are timid and time-serving men, who have never maintained a bold allegiance to moral ideas. Connecticut will never begin to be safe till her Republican managers cease to be cowardly.

This, perhaps, is not the pleasantest kind of remark to make of a score of one's own personal acquaintances. "Am I therefore your enemy because I tell you the truth?"

—Robert McKnight, of Cahaba, Alabama, aged 84, is said to be the oldest printer in the United States.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.,

JEWELERS.

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON

Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. [3 21 thsm

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE

OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1]4p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26]

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair,"
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas.] Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth]rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP, let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.

PITKINS & CO.,
8 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tup

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

INTERESTED PARTIES AS WITNESSES.—The following petition, signed by many of the most influential members of the bar, has been sent to the Legislature:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The memorial of the undersigned Judges and members of the Bar respectfully showeth:—

First. That the old common law rule of evidence excluding parties and persons interested as witnesses in civil suits was, by the exertions of enlightened statesmen and jurists, abolished in England several years ago, and that this great improvement in jurisprudence, tested by experience, has met the entire approbation of the bench and bar of that country and of the people.

Second. That similar alterations have taken place in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, New Jersey, and in other States, with similar results.

Third. That in all the courts of the United States in the thirty-seven States of the Union, extending from the St. John's to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, the same rule obtains.

Fourth. This produces a singular result in two adjoining squares in Chesnut street. On Independence Square you are excluded as a witness; but cross Fifth street, and you are admitted in the square below. The same anomaly prevails in Pittsburg; excluded on Grant street, but admitted on Smithfield street.

Fifth. One step was taken in the right direction by the act of 27th March, 1865. It has been liberally construed by the Supreme Court, and has promoted the cause of justice.

Sixth. Another step has been taken in the right direction by the act which lately passed the House and is now in the Senate, and which we trust will become a law, and place us on a footing with our sister States.

A SHARP SWINDLER AND FORGER.—Edward F. Stewart had a hearing before Alderman White yesterday afternoon, charged with the larceny of dry goods of the value of $350. It seems from the evidence that in the latter part of February, of this year, the defendant called on the firm of Riddle, Sherborne & Company, No. 438 Market street, and presented high testimonials of character from respectable houses at Easton, Stroudsburg, and other places, and was immediately engaged as a clerk. He almost immediately commenced stealing dry goods, and turning them into cash by sending them to the auction store of Henry P. Wolbert, No. 202 Market street. The firm missed their goods, and discharged an old and faithful porter, who had been in their service for the last fifteen years. On Tuesday last the defendant left his situation suddenly, when the prosecutor made complaint before the Alderman. A search-warrant was issued, and a quantity of the goods found in the defendant's trunk at, his boarding-house, Fourth and Arch streets, and the balance traced to the auction store, and to a tailor's store on Fifth street. The testimonials proved to be forgeries. Defendant was committed in default of $2000 bail to answer the charge. He is believed to be an old offender.

ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL.—The following cases were admitted yesterday into the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

Thomas O'Brien, aged fourteen years, and residing in Penn street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, had his face and neck burned very badly in Schuylkill county. He was employed upon a canal boat, and was lighting a fire with some coal oil, when the can exploded. O'Brien got out of the cabin by jumping through the window. In so doing he cut one of his hands badly.

William T. Grause, aged twenty-one years, residing at No. 4 Winter's court, in Wood street, below Tenth, had three fingers cut off while at work in the steam saw-mill of Messrs. Laugenbach, Prensch & Hausch, No. 1204 Willow street.

Albert Roesch, aged eighteen years, had his right hand badly cut, while at work in Richard & Co.'s establishment, at No. 1206 Market street. He was removed to his residence, No. 929 Cherry street, after his wound was dressed.

EXPENSES OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—The pupils in Girard College now number 500, a portion of whom have been recently admitted. This number will be kept up, new boys being admitted as those in the institution arrive at the proper age for binding out. The cost for maintaining the College in 1866 was $115,826·19. Of this amount, $39,999·26 was for subsistence, and $19,988·43 for clothing, bed-clothing, and outfits.

ASSESSING FOR STATE TAX.—The Assessors now making the triennial assessment are instructed to inquire of parties as to the amount of moneys they may have secured by mortgage, or money invested on interest, etc. This is done for the purpose of securing the State tax of three mills, and not for city purposes, as many suppose.

VETERANS OF 1812.—The number of persons entitled to pensions in this city, under the act of the Legislature of this State, is between eight and nine hundred. The City Treasurer, Mr. Bumm, has already paid over five hundred.

THE STONE MASONS.—A meeting of the journeymen stone masons was held last evening, at No. 1939 Market street, for the purpose of forming a Union for the protection of their interests.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The inspection for the week ending March 21, 1867, amounted to:—Barrels of superfine, 6963; do. fine, 10; do. middlings, 21; do. rye, 279; do. corn meal, 234; condemned, 4. Total, 7511.

BROKE HIS LEG.—Mr. J. M. Hughes, sixty years of age, fell at Sixteenth and Walnut streets yesterday, and broke his thigh. He was taken to his residence, at No. 1726 Rittenhouse street.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

SPRING CLOTHING,
SPRING CLOTHING,
SPRING CLOTHING,
SPRING CLOTHING,
NEW STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
NEW STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
NEW STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
NEW STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

HOMŒOPATHY IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT; fifty years of time and of triumphant success, in every disease, and in all parts of the world, have answered that question. It only remains to choose the best form of it. DR. HUMPHREYS' SYSTEM OF SPECIFICS, for family use, divests the system of all intricacy and uncertainty, and affords a degree of positiveness decisive in results, not attained by any other mode. See advertisement in another column. Address,
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PAIN KILLER, so justly celebrated, was introduced to the public about twenty-five years ago, and now enjoys a popularity unequalled by any other medicine. For the cure of diptheria, dysentery, cholera morbus, rheumatism, coughs and colds, scalds, burns, etc., it is without an equal. Sold by all the principal druggists.—*Daily Plaindealer, Cleveland, Ohio.*

IT IS WELL to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by all Druggists.
Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the attention of buyers to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue on Monday morning, March 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

OUTSIDE SHOW.—To a Frenchman, boasting of his ruffles, an Englishman replied, "We add a shirt to your ruffle." Fancy Shirts, with or without ruffles, at McIntire & Brother's Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

E. MCCLAIN'S HIGHLY PERFUMED MEDICATED MAGNETIC SOAP removes Tan, Sunburn, and all Cutaneous Eruptions of the skin, and prevents it from chapping. Prepared at No. 334 North Sixth street.

TEAS—Choice, Pure, and Cheap, at FAITHORNE'S, No. 205 North Ninth street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	5·39	MOON RISES	9·40
SUN SETS	6·15	HIGH WATER	3·37

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 6
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 7
Peruvian	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 9
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Mar. 9
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Olympus	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 9
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 12
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
New York	Southampton	New York	Mar. 13
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23
FOR EUROPE.			
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Mar. 23
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc.	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Crawford, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Mount Vernon, Kirst, New York, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Harvester, Simmons, 3 days from Dorchester, with mdse. to J. T. Justus.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Goshawk, Lawson, from Liverpool 27th ult. for Philadelphia, was seen 16th inst., by the Southampton, at New York.

Steamship Virginia, Smithers, hence, at Richmond 20th inst.

Steamship Echo, Sutton, hence for Providence, at New York 20th inst.

Barque Thomas Whitney, Kelly, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Bermuda 12th inst.

Barque Eliza, Louden, hence for Barbados, was spoken 5th inst., lat. 27 20, lon. 63.

Brig Kennebec, Walter, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 21st inst.

Brig Kossack, Elliott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 12th inst.

Brig Village Belle, Grant, hence, at St. John, N. B., 20th inst.

Brig Minnie, Norden, from Matanzas, at Portland 21st inst., was reported bound to Philadelphia.

Brig Alice Lea, Herring, is reported as having arrived at St. Thomas 11th inst., from Philadelphia—she probably sailed on that day.

Schr Waples, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.

Schr Hunter, Endicott, from Dighton for New York or Philadelphia, according to wind, passed Newport 20th inst.

Schrs Oneida, Davis, for Philadelphia or Baltimore; Hattie E. Simpson; Hattie, Carter, from Hewitt's Island for Philadelphia, returned to Newport 20th inst., on account of the weather.

Schr Ida L. Howard, McDuffie, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Newport 21st inst.

Schr M. Brewer, Pease, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland 15th inst.

Schr Golden Eagle, Kelly, hence, at New Bedford 21st inst.

Schrs R. H. Wilson, Mull; Evergreen, Belloste; J. H. Bartlett, Harris, and Ann S. Cannon, hence, at New London 20th inst.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 21st inst.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs W. G. Audenreid, Hewitt; E. Neal, Studams; H. A. Weeks, Hickman; and Dick Williams, Corson, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schrs A. Cordery, Doughty, hence for Salem; J. S. Watson, Houck, do. for Lynn; and M. E. Nason, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 20th instant.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, hence, at Cienfuegos 10th instant.

Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 19th inst.

Schr Rebecca Florence, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 19th inst.

Schr John Lancaster, hence, at New Bedford 20th instant.

Schr Emily L. Barton, Smith, hence, at Cienfuegos 10th inst.

Schr Mary Teal, hence, at New London 19th inst.

Schrs M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer; R. Seaman, Seaman; R. W. Dillon, Ludlam; Silver Magnet, Wharton; R. L. Tay, Baker; Admiral, Steelman; and V. Sharp, Sharp, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr S. Price, Stevens, from Charleston, at Wilmington, N. C., 19th inst.

Schr Jane C. Patterson, Whittaker, for New York, sailed from Richmond 19th inst.

Schr P. Boice, Adams, from Charleston, at Jacksonville 13th inst.

Schr Brandywine, from Wilmington, Del., at Savannah 18th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Swed. barque Minona, at Havana 3d inst., from New castle, reports—January 18, 8 A. M., in lat. 38 05 N., lon. 17 14 W., met a black-painted ship, with a blue flag on top of foremast; came to assistance, and found her abandoned. She was from Sunderland, and was apparently running SE.; had heavy damages, sails split, rudder floating about. The roughness of the sea impeded boarding her, but the letters A R F could be seen left of her name.

Schr Eagle, at New York, 114 tons, new measurement, has been purchased by Captain Andrew Snow, late of schr Harriet Ryan, and others, of New Bedford. She will be employed in the coasting trade, under command of Captain Snow.

Schr Washington Freeman, of Wellfleet, 96 tons, now at Boston, has been purchased by Obed F. Hitch and others, of Fairhaven, for a whaler. She will be commanded by Captain Benjamin G. Stowell, late mate of brig Herald, of Sippican.

Schr Aid, 159 tons, English measurement, and of about 1600 tons capacity, was sold at Charleston 18th inst., under an order of United States Marshal Epping, together with all her tackle and apparel, consisting of sails, cables, anchors, furniture, etc., for $4102.

LAUNCHED.—At Bath, 9th inst., from the yard of W. & J. Drummond, a schr of 80 tons, intended for the coasting trade. She is owned by E. P. Mallett, J. D. Oliver, P. Rogers, and others, and is to be commanded by Captain W. Shea.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Arrived, steamship Australasian, Cook, from Liverpool 9th inst.

Cleared, steamships Caledonia, McDonald; City of Baltimore, McGuigan, do.; Denmark, Thompson, do.; Ville de Paris, Surmont, Havre; Corsica, Le Messurier, Havana; barque Marion, Ager, Cape Town; brigs J. B. Campbell, Andrews, Neuvitas; Palma, Bulling, Montevideo; Agnes, Hagenstein, Cork; Sabina Terrie, Manzanilla; Isola, West, Lavacca; schrs M. Collins, Collins, Barbados; J. Sanderson, Cutler, Calbarien; Athlete, Cousins, Digby; Harriet Thompson, Robinson, Mobile.

DIED.

BLUM.—On the 22d instant, HENRIETTE, wife of Jacob Blum.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

DEFRANCIS.—On the 21st instant, EDWARD DE FRANCIS, son of Charles and Mary A. Defrancis, aged 17 years 7 months and 17 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 805 Fisher street (above Sixth and below Tasker), on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church.

GILLILAND.—On the 17th instant, SARAH JANE daughter of Ann and the late James Gilliland, in the 16th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her brother's residence, No. 1135 Heuston street, on Sunday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock.

SHERICK.—On the 20th instant, ALEXANDER SHERICK, in the 37th year of his age.
The relatives and friends, Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F.; Line in Circle, No. 8, B. U. (H. F.); and Iron Moulders in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1911 N. Sixth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Cohocksink M. E. Vault.

SMYTH.—On the 21st instant, EUGENE SMYTH, Esq., aged 57 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1212 S. Tenth street, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Services at St. Paul's. Interment at St. Ann's.

THOMAS.—On the 20th instant, ELIZA THOMAS, daughter of the late Isaac and Ann Thomas, deceased.
The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Walen Whitman, Milestown, Twenty-second Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Church Lane Station, Germantown, for the train that leaves the city at 2 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remark. READ AND REFLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

Dr. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.

MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.
Respectfully yours,
THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

Dr. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your TAR SYRUP, which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.
E. E. THOMAS,
126 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NO CURE NO PAY.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
USED INWARDLY.
Reference to 4500 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.
Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.
OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

RHEUMATISM—NEURALGIA—GOUT.

LOOK AND LIVE.
ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
Cor. Thirteenth and Walnut Sts.,

TEACHERS of new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained grea popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.
ABRAHAM FLUKE,
No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES
Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 411 N Seventh street.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.
Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M E Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No 1013 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1247 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles A. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
Philadelphia.
Consultation free. 1 19s,tf

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES
BURNS,
BRUISES,
LAMENESS,
SORENESS,
SPRAINS,
SORE THROAT,
TOOTHACHE,
EARACHE,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO,
PILES,
BOILS,
STINGS,
SORE EYES,
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
NOSE,
STOMACH,
CORNS,
ULCERS,
OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail	50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail	$1·00
Quarts in bottle	$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions	$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials	$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases	$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other, weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been and is daily being, by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons, among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:—

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishacoquillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 S. Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis, catarrh; John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn; bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1827 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N.Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth; No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 738 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouze, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 63 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner of Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Simpson, No. 1314 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown, William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. ——, Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office. All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
NO. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
1 30 wsm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
USE HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
SOLD BY
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
1m No. 232 North SECOND Str

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
MEDIUM LIGHT DO.
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, FANCY AND PLAIN.
TABLE DAMASK, BY THE YARD.
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES, some beautiful patterns, just received and selling cheap.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
FINE DAMASK TOWELS,
LINEN BIRD-EYE AND DIAPER,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS.
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS.
PILLOW LINEN,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
STAIR LINENS FROM 14 TO 36 INCHES IN WIDTH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
LINEN FOR FURNITURE COVERS.
ETC, ETC, ETC.

Power-Loom Table Linen.

Just received, over 200 pieces Power-Loom Table Linen, and selling at a heavy reduction.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
IMPORTER OF LINEN GOODS,
1 5 thstu3mrp No. 828 ARCH STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
Above Race.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., up.
Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices.
Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
One case fast-color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
New Spring Calicoes, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.
Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales.
Figured Percales, English Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Poil-de-Chevres, 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents up.
Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
One bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
Best black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69 c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 30, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
White Goods from Auction.
One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62½ cents.
Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jaconets, 25c.
Hamburg Edgings very low, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75 cents.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents. 9 29

SPRING ASSORTMENT
OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS,
For Household Use, at Reduced Prices,
SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS.
PILLOW LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards long,
QUILTS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
BLANKETS,

EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC.

Also, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK, a lot of

VERY CHEAP HEAVY HUCK TOWELLINGS,
EMBROIDERED TAMBORED DRAPERY MUSLINS.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
3 19 5t] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,
JUST OPENED

3000 yards Spring Delaines, 25 cents.
Fast Color Calicoes, 11½, 12½, 16, and 18¾c.
Choice Shades Colored Alpacas, 40 and 50c.
Choice Shades Colored Mohairs, 62½ cents.
Black Alpacas, 33, 45, 50 cents, up to $1 per yard.
Black and White Stripe Skirting by the yard.
Fine French Percales.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Nainsook Muslins, very cheap, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 60 cents.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 44, 47, 50, 56 up to 69 cents.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Victoria Lawns.
A cheap lot of Stripe and Plaid Nainsooks.
Muslins from auction, very cheap.
White Piques.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' and Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods. [10 22

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING
OF
1867.
FASHIONABLE SILKS.
STEEL COLORED POPLINS.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES.
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS.
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.
NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfm6m

HOOP SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE.
EMPRESS
INVISIBLE TRAIL
SKIRT.
THE NEW SHAPE FOR
SPRING, 1867,
IN
J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS.

The *handsomest* and *most comfortable* style yet introduced. (*See all the fashion magazines.*)

At Retail by all first-class stores where Skirts are sold

At Wholesale by all the leading *Notion* and *Dry Goods* Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
No. 97 CHAMBERS St.
3 2 stuth2m NEW YORK.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT. 628

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

CALIFORNIA WINE CO.
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes. For sale by

E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
NO. 21 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
3 13 wsl4t PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING CARDS!
PARTY INVITATIONS!
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 1tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS.
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES CONSUMPTION.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

5-20s 5-20s
McCAULEY, HOWLETT & Co.,
PATENT MACHINE
PAPER BAG AND FLOUR SACK
MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 520 COMMERCE STREET.

Satchel-bottom Flour Sacks.
12½ 24½, and 40 lbs cream. No. 1 and No. 2 drab.
No. 1 Manilla from ¼ to 35 lbs, full size.
No. 2 " " ¼ to 25 lbs, "
Wrapping, " ½ to 10 lbs, "
White, " ½ to 5 lbs, "
" ½ to 25 lbs, Philadelphia size.

Special attention is called to the superior quality and great variety of our manufactures, adapted to the various wants of Millers, Grocers, Druggists, Seedsmen, Confectioners, etc. etc. Orders for printed bags promptly attended to, and a liberal discount made to the trade. thstu1m

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!
THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY
Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.
It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.
KEITH & PICKETT,
SOLE AGENTS,
tuths2m No. 134 South Wharves.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EV RY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1867.

"Mirabeau" of France, and "Morrow B.," of Erie.

A FEW days since we had occasion to make a few remarks on the speech of Mr. Morrow B. Lowry, delivered in the State Senate on the question of allowing the running of cars in Philadelphia on the Sabbath. We have received a letter from that gentleman, in which he accuses us of misrepresenting him, states that we were guilty "of a gross libel," and requests that, as an act of reparation, we publish his address in full. We certainly had no intention of doing anything but justice to any one, and as we used the synopsis furnished by the Associated Press, and published in all the daily papers the next day, we can hardly be accused of misrepresentation. We feel keen regret that we cannot do the gentleman the reparation he asks, as we do not happen to have four columns of space adapted to that particular style of literature. For this, however, we are not to blame. The readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH are alone responsible. We give them what they indicate a preference for, and as they have never shown an overweening desire to be treated to an oration of such a length as Mr. Lowry amazed the Senate with, we must yield to their tastes, and decline to make room for the vigorous address of the member from Erie. In order, however, to let our readers know the nature of the speech, and that Mr. Lowry cannot accuse us of keeping our patrons or his constituents in the dark in regard to his sentiments, we make as many extracts from the full text of the address as our space will permit.

We have already compared Mr. M. B. Lowry to Mirabeau, founding the analogy on the rapidity of his ideas, the vigorous manner in which he expressed them, and the plentiful crop of adjectives with which his language was interspersed. We again repeat that the soul of Mirabeau has entered into the honorable gentleman from Erie, or else he has learned to copy the "spotted leopard," and plagiarized his voice. Is Lowry endowed with the mantle of Mirabeau, or is he only, like Chatterton, passing off good imitations of bygone literary efforts? But we will let the gentleman speak for himself, or rather, we should have said, speak for his constituents, who are like the ghosts which visited Ossian, selected promiscuously from every race, age, and people. He says:—

> "I drew my sword and threw away my scabbard one month ago to-morrow, and I now propose to speak, without fear, for Man, for God, for Adam, for Moses, for Cromwell, for Penn, for Pennsylvania, and for a minority of Christian citizens of Philadelphia, who have no immediate representative on this question who will speak for them."

As the gentleman represents the inhabitants of the county of Erie, we infer that these curious constituents have become residents of that healthy locality; or can it be that the gentleman, to show his knowledge, mentioned in rapid succession the name of every historic character he had ever heard of? We would also suggest, as a matter which so bold a champion for religion should always attend to, the propriety of giving God the precedence, and not arranging them "for Man, for God, for Adam," etc. Having thus mentioned the high constituency which he represents, he attacks the Philadelphia churches, because they, as he says, opposed the blacks riding in the street cars, and declares that

> "Philadelphia Christians will stand in the pillory of time, requiring the black soldier to walk to Heaven on one leg, while they ride thitherward in cars and carriages."

Now this is not true. Philadelphia Christians require no man to do an impossibility, and everybody knows that it would be impossible for a man to *walk* on one leg. If the gentleman had made Christianity require him *to hop* to heaven on a single support, there might be some show of probability. As it is, circumstantial evidence convicts the orator of libelling our church members. In fact, vagueness is characteristic of the gentleman, for a few lines further down he says:—

> "I will vote against this bill, because it is a side-blow at religion, a side-blow at the ministers of religion, a side-blow at the observance of religion, and a direct blow with the devil's sledge-hammer on the devil's chisel, to cut out the letters written by the finger of God on the keystone of the Ten Commandments."

Now, a moment's reflection will show the gentleman that he is again wrong. No one would use a sledge-hammer to direct a blow on a chisel, for the immediate consequence would be to knock the chisel, as the light and thoughtless would say, into a jiffy. The gentleman means a mallet, and not a sledge-hammer.

Again invective is resorted to, and the honorable member from Erie declares:—

> "I would be a coward and a dog did I place a sin individually upon the shoulders of an unthinking, unwashed, ungodly mass in Philadelphia that I dare not assume myself."

In the language of the classical Nasby, "Thy servant would be a dog and the son of a dog did he consent to any such thing." To characterize any class of citizens as "unthinking, unwashed, ungodly men," exhibits an absence of that commendable virtue, charity, which is the greatest of all virtues, not excepting regard for the Sabbath. All who favor the running of the cars are alliteratively termed "red-nosed rumsellers," lovers of "beer better than the Bible," and "keepers of purlieus of vice." The gentleman had better devote himself to the cultivation of alliteration. When combined with truth and common sense, it goes to make a speech effective.

Of the following sentences we will let our readers translate the meaning without our aid:—

> "Shall we protect the Marys and Marthas of Philadelphia, or shall the stone have been rolled from the sepulchre in vain? * * In a small, badly ventilated room in Willing's avenue, in Philadelphia, sits a little man in black, who votes by the light of the Full-*er Moon*, by telegraph, for Pennsylvania. * * * Human machinery, whether born of a woman or manufactured by man, must have regular hours and well-defined days of rest; otherwise, half the value that is in them will never be got out of them.
>
> * * * "The marrow in the bones of this monster is infidelity. Its woof and twist is revolution, and the belly of its unhealthy body is filled with revolutionary gunpowder."

An unhappy condition for the monster's abdomen.

> "Such a legislator, under all circumstances, will set himself in the ship of state, with his back turned towards Voltaire, his face to Cromwell, and his eye fixed on the Star of Bethlehem."

Why only one eye fixed on the star? What does the other eye do? Or was the legislator a Cyclops?

The following decidedly energetic sentence is worthy of a place in our paper:—

> "The whole family who practise these Sabbath excursions, with their parents, is not only with them on their way to the beer-house, but the poor-house, the work-house, the house of ill-fame, a divided house, a house of shame, a house of horror, to no house of their own, and will soon reach the garret of the devil's kitchen, and in the end take up their final abode in the house of hell."'

But we cannot protract our extracts further. Giving the speech as its own words present it, we ask our readers if it was any injustice on our part to characterize it as "remarkable?" The key-note to the whole performance, however, we think may be found in the following little paragraph:—

> "Are Senators who advocate this bill wiser and better *than three hundred* disciples of Jesus Christ and John Wesley, *now present*, and whose hearts are upon their knees before God that your souls may arise to the importance of this great question?"

Can it be that it was to curry favor with the Methodist Conference, and gain its approbation, that the address was delivered? How many Methodists does the town and county of Erie contain?

John Ruskin on Modern Pantomime.

MR. JOHN RUSKIN, whose opinions on art matters have attracted more attention than the writings of any other modern critic, has published a letter on the pantomime, in which he speaks of the philosophy of being amused, and condemns those who believe all time spent in pleasure to be time wasted. Feeling a desire to pass an evening pleasantly, he visited Covent Garden Theatre, and was there regaled with one of those pantomimes which have inundated America, and taken the place of the good old harmless, laughable play of other days. He thus gives his experience of a modern play and of popular appreciation:—

> "The pantomime was *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*. The forty thieves were girls. The forty thieves had forty companions who were girls. The forty thieves and their forty companions were in some way mixed up with about four hundred and forty fairies, who were girls. There was an Oxford and Cambridge boat race, and the Oxford and Cambridge men were girls. There was a transformation scene, with a forest, in which the flowers were girls, and a chandelier, in which the lamps were girls, and a great rainbow was all of girls.
>
> "Mingled incongruously with these seraphic and, as far as my boyish experience extends, novel elements of pantomime, there were yet some of its old and fast expiring elements. And there was a little actress, of whom I have chiefly to speak, who played exquisitely the little part she had to play. It was the home scene, in which 'Ali Baba's' wife, on washing-day, is called upon by butcher, baker, and milkman, with unpaid bills, and in the extremity of her distress hears her husband's knock at the door, and opens it for him to drive in his donkey laden with gold. The children, who have been beaten instead of getting breakfast, presently share in the raptures of their father and mother, and the little lady I spoke of—eight or nine years old—dances a *pas de deux* with the donkey.
>
> "She did it beautifully and simply, as a child ought to dance. She was dressed decently, she moved decently, she looked and behaved innocently, and she danced her joyful dance with perfect grace, spirit, sweetness, and self-forgetfulness; and through all the vast theatre, full of English fathers and mothers and children, there was not one hand lifted to give her sign of praise but mine.
>
> "Presently after this came on the forty thieves, who, as I told you, were girls, and there being no thieving to be presently done, and time hanging heavy on their hands, arms, and legs, the forty thief-girls proceeded to light forty cigars.
>
> "Whereupon the British public gave them a round of applause.
>
> "Whereupon I fell a-thinking, and saw little more of the piece, except as an ugly and disturbing dream."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"THE MODEL CHARACTER."

By request of

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

REV. DR. BOMBERGER

Will preach on the above subject TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Seats free. A cordial invitation to all. It

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION OF THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Will occur on TUESDAY evening next, the 26th instant, at the Church, CHESNUT Street, above Eighteenth. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. G. DANA BOARDMAN, D. D., R. S. THARIN, and others. Music by the Choir.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach in the Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Strangers welcome to all the services.

BAPTISM AT CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, TWELFTH street, above Wallace, To-morrow evening. Preaching also, and at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, Morgan's Hall, S. E. corner of FOURTH and MARKET Streets, Camden, N. J., on Sunday next, March 24. The Rev. Mr. SIMONS will preach in the morning at 10½, and the Rev. Dr. CARROW in the evening at 7½.

SEATS ALL FREE.—UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below ARCH. Rev. Dr. CARROW at 10½ A. M. Rev. WILLIAM L. GRAY at 7½ P. M. Come, and welcome.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. FRANKLIN MOORE, D.D., at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. NADAL at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. E. T. KENNEY, our newly appointed Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CALVARY M. E. CHURCH.—REV. A. MANSHIP, 10½; Rev. Mr. SHAFFER, 7½.

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. S. W. CRITTENDEN will preach Sabbath Morning and Afternoon. Subject, afternoon—"Peter the Rock, but not the Pope."

REV. H. H. ALLEN, D. D., PASTOR elect of the THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (corner of FOURTH and PINE Streets), will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, P. E., SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—The Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach at 10·30 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

FREE SERVICES IN THE CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce, every Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Sermon To-morrow by Rev. Dr. MARCH. "All seats free," and the public cordially invited.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. Dr. KINDALE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. JOHN EWING, Pastor.—Communion To-morrow at 10½. Preaching at 7½.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach at NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, To-morrow, 10½ A.M.

LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, NO. 1527 N. TWELFTH Street, Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor, at 10½. Anniversary Sermon at 7½. Subject—"Slander! Has it Succeeded?" Seats free.

ST. PETER'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHRISTIAN Street, below Sixth.—Preaching Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. F. KLINEFELTER.

BABEL BUILDING.—DISCOURSE in the NEW STREET LUTHERAN CHURCH, by the Rev. E. W. HUTTER, D. D., To-morrow Evening at 7½ o'clock.

MESSIAH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, Rev. F. W. CONRAD, D.D., Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Come.

"LAST SAYINGS OF JESUS ON the Cross."—First of a series of discourses by Rev. H. S. HOFFMAN, MORAVIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street and GIRARD Avenue, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Strangers always welcome.

REV. WILLIAM B. CULLISS (COR-responding Secretary Young Men's Christian Association), will preach in the Rev. Dr. Bomberger's Church, RACE Street, near Fourth, on SUNDAY Evening, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWEN-TIETH and CHERRY Streets.—To-morrow being the fourth Sunday in the month, the Afternoon service will be omitted. Service in the Evening at ¼ before 8 o'clock.

NORTH CITY MISSION.—PREACH-ing at NORTH PENN at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. S. IRWIN; service at 7½ P. M. Morris City, J. L. SMITH, 7½ o'clock P. M. Mount Olivet, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE UNION MEETINGS, AT ME-CHANICS' HALL, FOURTH Street, below Girard avenue.—Rev. JOHN E. CHESHIRE will preach at 3½ o'clock. Subject—"The Unfailing Spring." Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock. Come.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street, above Brown.—Services To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, Rev. Mr. LOUDERBACK; Evening at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Mr. ECCLESTON.

REV. P. S. HENSON WILL PREACH in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson, To morrow afternoon, 3½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTA-MENT ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Rev. H. S. HOFFMAN To-morrow at 3½ P. M.

EGLISE FRANCAISE DE CHRIST, No. 1009 CHESNUT Street.—Divine services at 10½ and 7½. All are invited. Rev. H. MAUNY, Rector.

"THE SAFE SIDE," SUBJECT TO-morrow Evening, at UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, LOCUST, below Broad.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICE AT the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Evening. Sermon by Rev. Dr. WATSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE.
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE.
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
is warranted a quick and sure cure.

It allays all itching at once: is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.

"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures TETTER!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SALT RHEUM!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCHING PILES!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SCALD HEAD!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures BARBER'S ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures RING WORMS!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES
CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.

A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.

Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.

Over thirty years have "*Dr. Swayne's Medicines*" been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal.

This valuable Ointment is prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada.
Sold by druggists. 3 2thstu§

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH St.

HAS NOW OPEN

Elegant shades solid COLORED SILKS.
Extra heavy COLORED SILKS, white edges.
BONEIT'S best BLACK SILK, superb quality.
Heavy BLACK SILKS, for Coats and Dresses.
BLACK SILKS, for Short Dresses, $1·95—cheapest Black Silk in the market.
Heavy Steel Mixed MELANGE, entirely new.
Handsome Imperial Plaid MOHAIRS for Misses.
Another lot of CLUNY LACE AND FRENCH MUSLIN BODICES, at less than half the cost of importation.
HANDSOME EMBROIDERIES, just opened; NEW INSERTINGS AND EDGINGS to match, consisting of the handsomest goods offered this season, at very low prices.
ELEGANT POINT LACE COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE COLLARS, Etc.
200 real CLUNY COLLARS, at $1.
A job lot FRENCH LINEN SETTS, trimmed with Cluny Lace.
10,000 yards of IRISH LINEN CROCHET LACES.
A job lot of TIDIES.
SPLENDID GILT STICK FANS.
Black and White MOHAIR SKIRTING, 37½ cents.
New shades fine colored ALPACAS, 50 to 75 cents.
LINEN GOODS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, Etc.
SATIN DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
The above goods were purchased in New York, at greatly reduced prices.
A very large assortment of CHECK MUSLINS, very low.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

JOUVIN'S BEST KID GLOVES,
SPRING SHADES, AT
E. R. LEE'S,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

50 DOZEN REAL KID GLOVES,
THE BEST IN THE CITY, AT $1·15.
E. R. LEE,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

ELEGANT HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, EDGING OR INSERTING TO MATCH, ON MONDAY.
E. R. LEE,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
JUST OPEN, AT
E. R. LEE'S,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

3 BALES RUSSIA CRASH,
(AT 12½, 15, AND 16 CENTS.
3 21 thstu2t4p] E. R. LEE,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

JUST ARRIVED
FROM HAMBURG,
And Now Landing from Steamer Hammonia,
52 TONS BEST SILESIAN SPELTER.

Steamer Bosphorus, from Liverpool,
18 CASES TINNED SHEET IRON,
FOR COTTON CANS.

Ship Nonpareil, from Liverpool,
760 BOXES TIN.
For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
3 19 tuwsst* PHILADELPHIA.

113 EPSTEIN & HAINES, 113½
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
OWEN EVANS & CO.
NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD!
SMALL STORE! SMALL RENT! SMALL PROFITS!
AND
TURN THE NIMBLE SIXPENCE OFTEN!

Will open on MONDAY, from the New York and Philadelphia cash auction sales, the following lots of goods, which are considered by the oldest inhabitants of the neighborhood to be the greatest bargains offered since the great panic of 1857:

LINENS CHEAP. TOWELS LOW.
200 dozen All-Linen Towels, 12½c.
200 dozen Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
100 dozen yard long All-Linen Towels, 25c.
100 dozen All-Linen Doylies, $1 per dozen.
50 dozen All-Linen large size Napkins, $2·45.
50 pieces of Linen Diapering, $1·75 to $4.
10 pieces Table Linen, 50c. to $1·10.
50 dozen Gents' large size All-Linen Hdkfs., 22c.
3000 Gents' Paper Collars, 8 cents per box.
200 dozen Boys' colored Border All-Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
10 pieces Dundar & Dixon's Shirting Linen, 45c. to $1.

CALICOES, CHEAP! FLANNELS, LOW!
20 pieces Fast Color Calicoes, 11½ cents.
10 " " " 14 "
10 " " " 16 "
20 " " " 17 "
20 " " " 18¾ "
25 pieces All-wool Flannel, 31 to 65 cents.
20 " Fine Cotton and Wool Flannel, 25 to 50 cents.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
50 dozen Black and White Balmorals, $1·10 to $1·65.
All the leading makes of Muslins, at the lowest competition prices.
1 case best Bleached Muslin, 12½c.
1 bale best Unbleached Muslin, 12½c.
1 bale yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 18c.
1 case best yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 19c.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Forestdale, Whittinsville, Bay Mills, yard wide, New Jersey, 22c.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, at bargains.
10 pieces full 1¼ yard wide, 25c.
10 pieces best Pillow-case, 28c.
10 pieces best 8-4 heavy, 50c.
5 pieces best 10-4 heavy, 60 to 80c.

HOSIERY CHEAP! GLOVES LOW!
Ladies' Hose from 12½ to 50 cents.
50 dozen full regular made Ladies' Hose, 50 cents.
Gents' heavy Half-Hose, 12½ to 40 cents.
50 dozen Gents' heavy Half-Hose, 25 cents.
50 dozen Gents' super stout regular made, 40 cents.
100 DOZEN BEST KID GLOVES, $1·15.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS AND ALPACAS.
100 pieces Black Alpaca, 31 cents to $1.
Dress goods from 15 to 37½ cents.
Call in and take a list of our prices before purchasing elsewhere.
No goods bought when gold was $2·50. Our entire stock is fresh, and bought at the recent low prices.
All we ask is a call. Our motto is STRICTLY ONE PRICE, and goods marked in plain figures.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,
Of the late firm of Owen Evans & Co.,
It Price & Wood's Old Stand.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
AND FOR SALE BY
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE RICH HUSBAND.
A NOVEL.
BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,
Author of "George Geith," "Maxwell Drewitt," "The Race for Wealth," "Phemie Keller," etc.

THE RICH HUSBAND. A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell, author of "George Geith," "Maxwell Drewitt," "The Race for Wealth," "Phemie Keller," etc. Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume. Bound in Green and Wine Morocco Cloth. Price Two Dollars, or in paper cover for $1·50.

WOODBURN GRANGE. A Story of English Country Life. By William Howitt. Fifth Edition in four weeks is now ready. It is the best book issued for over a year. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in Green and Wine Morocco Cloth. Price Two Dollars, or in paper cover for $1·50.

THE INITIALS. A Love Story of Modern Life. By the Baroness Tautphœus. Best novel in the English language. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in Green and Wine Morocco Cloth, uniform with "Woodburn Grange," by William Howitt. Price Two Dollars, or in paper cover for $1·50.

PETERSONS' AUTHORIZED EDITIONS OF CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS.
CHEAP EDITION. PAPER COVER.
Each Book being complete in one large octavo volume.

Our Mutual Friend	$1·50	Oliver Twist	75
Great Expectations	75	Little Dorrit	75
Lamplighter's Story	75	Tale of Two Cities	75
David Copperfield	75	New Years' Stories	75
Dombey and Son	75	Dickens' Short Stories	75
Nicholas Nickleby	75	Message from the Sea	75
Pickwick Papers	75	Holiday Stories	75
Christmas Stories	75	Sketches by "Boz"	75
Martin Chuzzlewit	75	American Notes	75
Barnaby Rudge	75	Pic Nic Papers	75
Dickens' New Stories	75	Somebody's Luggage	25
Bleak House	75	Tom Tiddler's Ground	25
Old Curiosity Shop	75	The Haunted House	25
Joseph Grimaldi	75		

Besides the above and the "Author's American Edition," we publish and have for sale at the present time, *Twenty-one* other editions of the Complete Works of Charles Dickens, comprising everything ever written by him, and sold at prices varying from $15 to $125 a set, according to the edition, illustrations, and style of binding, to all or either of which editions we invite the attention of the public generally.

COUNTRY QUARTERS. A Charming Love Story. By the Countess of Blessington. This is one of the best books published for years. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1·50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

THE QUAKER SOLDIER; OR, THE BRITISH IN PHILADELPHIA. An Historical Novel of the War of the Revolution. By Colonel J. Richter Jones. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1·50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

SARATOGA. An Indian Tale of Frontier Life. A True Story of 1787. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1·50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO. By Alexandre Dumas. One volume, 8vo. Price, $1·50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

THE WANDERING JEW. By Eugene Sue. With 68 illustrations. Price, $1·50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR. By S. C. Warren. One volume, 8vo. Price, $2 in cloth; or $1·50 in paper cover.

All Books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press, at publisher's prices. Call in person, or send for whatever books you may want, to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
1t4p No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPETINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING
OF
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
100 PIECES
YARD AND A HALF WIDE
VELVETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
1000 PIECES
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
500 PIECES
BEST MAKES
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
CHOICE DESIGNS
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
250 PIECES
English Royal Wilton Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
50 SHEETS
EXTRA QUALITY
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET
100 PIECES
NEW CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
3 16 stuth2mtp] FANCY,
ALL WIDTHS.

CARPETINGS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS, Etc.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,
And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.,
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail,
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1m

A FEW OF THE MANY ADVANTAGES
You have by Buying your
TEAS AND COFFEES
At the
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY'S:

1. We positively sell only the best and strictly pure goods.
2. We sell the very best articles at lower prices than much inferior goods are usually sold for.
3. We never misrepresent an article under any circumstances.
4. You get all our Teas free from dust, as we sift all our Teas.
5. Our Coffees are roasted without water, lard, or grease, which improves the quality, and gives you more Coffee to the pound.
6. We keep the largest assortment of Teas and Coffees, among which you will find some of the very finest qualities ever imported, which are hardly ever found in other stores.
7. If the flavor of any Tea or Coffee bought at our Stores should not suit your taste, we will cheerfully exchange them.
8. We will cheerfully give you samples gratis of any of our Teas.
9. Having so many Stores, and importing our goods direct, we are enabled to sell you the finest Teas from 25 to 75 cents a pound lower than other stores generally sell them for, and the choicest Coffees from 5 to 15 cents lower.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 21 S. SECOND and 932 ARCH Street.

SOMETHING EXTRA FINE.
We have just received a small quantity of the
FINEST BLACK TEA
Ever exported from China, called the Empress Chop. These Teas can only be exported through England and then only by permission of the Chinese Government. We imported it direct from England, and sell it at the low figure of $1·85 per pound. We feel confident that inferior Teas are sold at other stores at from $2 to $2·75 per pound, and we can safely assert that this fine quality of Tea cannot be found in other stores in the city. Try it, if you wish a Tea that rarely comes to this country.
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 21 S. SECOND and 932 ARCH Street.

$1.—ONE DOLLAR FOR VERY FINE BLACK TEA.
$1.—ONE DOLLAR FOR VERY FINE JAPAN TEA.
$1.—ONE DOLLAR FOR VERY FINE ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.
These one dollar Teas are as fine as those usually sold at $1·25, and in many stores even higher.
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 21 S. SECOND and 932 ARCH Street.

$1·25 FOR EXTRA FINE OOLONG BLACK TEA.
$1·25 for extra fine Japan Tea.
$1·25 for extra fine English Breakfast Tea.
$1·25 for extra fine Imperial and Young Hyson Tea.
These Teas are usually sold at other Stores at $1·60.
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 21 S. SECOND and 932 ARCH Street.

40 CENTS.—TRY OUR 40 CENT ROASTED COFFEE, considered by every person that uses it the finest in this country. Try it.
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
1t5p] Nos. 21 S. SECOND and 932 ARCH Street.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE, NEAR VINE ST.
3 23 J. G. FULLER.

W.H. DESKS 111 Nth
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4th ST.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH having disposed of their premises formerly used as a place of Burial, in the rear of Noble street, west of Fifth street, will commence the removal of bodies on the 25th of March instant, to ground in Mount Vernon Cemetery provided by the church. They will be glad meanwhile to confer with any parties in interest, who may address
PEARSON YARD,
3 12 tuth3t 6t No. 240 N. ELEVENTH Street.

WHY DR. SCHENCK CURES SO MANY SICK PEOPLE.

We presume it will not be questioned by any intelligent person in this or other communities, that Dr. Schenck is curing more sick people than any other, or perhaps any half-dozen other physicians in the country. Were details and statistics given in this connection, this rather strong statement would be more than demonstrated. We do not propose to do this, since it would not only require columns, but whole pages of newspapers. Of the great fact itself, however, there can be no doubt, as we have just intimated. In a general way we base our assertion on the following points:—

1st. Dr. Schenck sees more patients than any other physician in the United States.

2d. He has a larger daily experience, and investigates a greater variety of diseases.

3d. His system of cure is based on nature and common sense.

4th. He has none of the delusions and prejudices of the old-school doctors.

5th. His medicine takes immediate effect upon disease.

6th. He knows what and where diseases are before he begins to rout them.

Upon this briefly drawn platform, and with his remarkably efficient medicines, there are comparatively few who seek Dr. Schenck that are not cured, or, at all events, very much improved. It is the commonest occurrence in his practice that patients are restored to health without any apparent special difficulty; and such patients are very often those whom other physicians, after trying their best in vain, had given up as hopeless. It may be that Dr. Schenck cannot cure ALL who go to him, but it is an established fact that the percentage is very large—so large, indeed, as to make a broad line, if not a very wide gulf of distinction between his system of cure and all others before the public. If a curious and inquiring public were disposed to visit his office, No. 15 N. Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, any Saturday, they would have ample proof that the sick are pretty well decided what physician had best be consulted; and the same public would also be likely to see scores of people made well under his treatment.

Dr. Schenck has a wonderful facility, or faculty, or intuition, or whatever else it may be termed, in finding out disease and getting hold of it. One would think he saw at once into the human system, discovered the working of every organ, measured its functions, and comprehended precisely what was necessary to put it into a healthy condition. Patients are not a little astonished at the Doctor's power in this respect, but undoubtedly it is the result of a life-long experience, conducted on thoroughly scientific principles. It is the knowledge how to do a thing that constitutes the difference in men. The trouble with a majority of physicians unquestionably is, that they start wrong, and at every step get further from a true method of curing disease. Not so with Dr. Schenck. Why he cures so many folks is that he knows exactly their ailments, and he knows also just as exactly how to dislodge and drive out disease. In such complaints as consumption, catarrh, those affecting the liver, stomach, etc., he meets the issue squarely; in other words, he takes them directly in hand, instead of the indirect, irregular, experimental, and blind manner commonly pursued. It is the storming of the citadel that wins victory, not the feeble skirmish at distant points. Consumption, for instance, is treated by Dr. Schenck as a curable disease, and in eight cases in ten, even those of the desperate character which so largely go to him, he finds no difficulty in curing. He begins by giving strength to the patient, instead of the opposite course almost invariably pursued. The stomach and liver are put to work to help the lungs, and the poor lungs are not compelled to do duty when barely able to do any.

The reader, if sick, or having friends that are, can judge whether it is worth while to have an interview with Dr. Schenck. If health is the blessing which most people discover after it is lost, its restoration, most assuredly, deserves all possible effort. But it is quite evident that no effort, unless in the right direction, will be of use, and may be disastrous, so perilous are most of the medical systems. Who can tell the vast myriads that have been sent to an untimely grave by false and cruel medical practices? Every graveyard is a mournful attestation of this fact. Nature is ever ready to be assisted, and only those succeed who walk the path of science by her shining side. Dr. Schenck, pining and almost disconsolate on a bed, doomed by the old school doctors, thought and studied for himself, and the light therefrom revealed a new order of things. That order not only made him new and strong and of abiding faith, but thousands of others, through his wise advice and marvellous medicines. Could the array of gratefuls he has saved from the grave, formed in column, it would be of the formidable proportions General Grant was wont to wield in the memorable days now passed into magnificent history.

Why does Dr. Schenck cure so many sick people? is a very significant question, and one that a sorely disease-ridden community desire to have answered. It is already, in part at least, answered. It may also be said that no little of his remarkable success is attributable to the use of his Mandrake Pills, a medicine which is in almost universal demand, and which is most thorough and admirable in its action alike on the stomach, liver, and bowels. It has been the study and labor of the medical and chemical faculty for many years to compound a pill which should possess some of the uses of calomel without its well-known baleful effects. The honor of this discovery appears to have very naturally fallen upon the shoulders of Dr. Schenck. That it will prove an immense boon to the human race is quite sure, since it is doing this every day. By the timely use of these pills—which positively contain nothing that can injure the system—many a fit of sickness and many a doctor's bill might be saved. Once used—as thousands will testify—no other pill will ever be touched, and pretty certainly never taken. They cleanse, sweeten, vivify the organs just named, and thus prepare the certain way for health and strength. Further, it may be said that he cures because he is equal to the emergency. He has a plan which embraces the foundation and philosophy of disease, which is all important. Disease once stricken at the root, with intelligence, courage and persistency, is almost sure to be destroyed. Played and tampered with, it is sure to increase and strengthen. Dr. Schenck pursues the former course; other physicians, for the most part, the latter course. The result can be easily calculated; and, what is better, is daily demonstrated by Dr. Schenck.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

CONTINUANCE OF THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM—THE RIVER FRONT—SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.—The storm which for several days past has been raging all along our coast is reported as hitherto entirely unprecedented in its character. The oldest captains remember nothing like it. Of course it has created a temporary suspension of business among shippers, for no one cares to entrust his goods to the mercies of a northeaster, full of hail, snow, sleet, and rain, of many days' continuance. Very few vessels, and only those at covered wharves, are receiving goods, and these are of a character not likely to be injured by the elements.

The sailing of steamers is necessarily suspended.

The Wyoming, Savannah, Ga., still lies at her wharf, and will not move until the storm abates.

The Pioneer has not yet left Hampton Roads, whence she put in to coal and for refuge.

The Star of the Union, New Orleans via Havana, will commence discharging her cargo on Monday, and come down from Arch street to the Company's wharf on Tuesday. Her sailing day has been changed to the 30th inst., in order to effect regular sailing days with the Juniata.

The sun has made several very strong attempts to pierce the heavy clouds, but rain and wind are still in the ascendant. The wind is still northeast.

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS' VALUABLE REAL ESTATE SALE NEXT TUESDAY.—This well-known and enterprising firm offer at public vendue, next Tuesday, by order of the Orphans' Court, executors, and others, a great variety of valuable property. It has been the object of the firm, since its public sales have commenced, to secure for competition the best properties to be had; thus allowing those who so wished, the opportunity of attaining a desirable estate. Their enterprise in this department of business has given always complete satisfaction to both owners and purchasers; so we infer from the amount and variety of property placed under their charge, and the very large attendance of purchasers at each and every sale.

Their sale for next Tuesday, the 26th instant, will be one of the largest of the season; and as it includes very desirable real estate, we doubt not but that it will excite brisk competition.

The catalogue sets down for sale at public vendue, on that day, an elegant country seat at the southeast corner of Clapier street and McKean avenue, containing a mansion of modern build, stable, etc., and grounds tastefully laid out.

A large and valuable three-story Brown stone residence, No. 278 S. Third street; handsome stone cottages, frame buildings, farms, desirable building lots, mill property, business stands, etc., too numerous to mention in this short notice.

We would say, too, that stocks, profitable to all who hold them, are offered by order of administrators, etc.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.—About 2 o'clock this morning, as Officer Renard was walking his beat, in Twelfth street, near Mount Vernon, he saw a couple of men coming out of an alley just above Green street. He immediately signalled for help, and Officer Miller coming to his assistance, both of the suspicious-looking customers were arrested. They gave the names of George and James Smith, and it is supposed are both professional thieves. In their possession was found a complete assortment of burglars' tools, a brace and bit, chisels, skeleton keys, pair of nippers, dark lantern, etc. One of them had a revolver. They were held for a hearing before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, this afternoon. They are believed to have been concerned in several robberies and burglaries that have taken place in that neighborhood. They lived at Beach and Coates streets.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTING.—Notwithstanding the fact that the prices of most all the necessaries of life have gone up to famine rates, there are some particular branches of business that are compelled to sell at almost correspondingly low rates. We were forcibly reminded of this fact in passing the store of Messrs. Evans & Phipps, at the northwest corner of Tenth and Arch streets. The low figures marking their new styles of goods was proof that, in dry goods at least, there is a downfall of prices. They are selling the most elegant chintzes, cambrics, nainsooks, Marseilles, and delaines, and all descriptions of dress goods; all shades of percales, and towelling of all descriptions, from the finest Birdeye to the heavy Russia crash. We advise all our friends to give them a call.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.—This time-honored Association hold their Tenth Annual meeting at Mullen's Hotel, northeast corner of Ninth and Shippen streets, this evening, when the "good things" of this life will be vigorously discussed. The following are the officers elected for this year:—President, Alderman William McMullen; Vice-President, John Beam; Secretary, William Hammel; Corresponding Secretary, Eugene Ahern (Patrick Crohore); Treasurer, Francis McKeon; Librarian, All-fours Anderson, Esq.

ATTEMPT TO PICK A MAN'S POCKET.—Last night, while three men were together in a tavern at Eighth and Depot streets, a bystander saw two of them try to rob the third party. A police officer was sent for, and the two would-be pickpockets were arrested. The intended victim, a man by the name of Keen, residing in West Philadelphia, said that he had gone into the place and met the other two, who were apparently very friendly. The two were taken before Alderman Massey, and at the hearing gave the names of John Hart and David Scott. They were held in $1200 bail each to answer.

A CURIOUS CASE.—At an early hour this morning, a man, who did not give his name, was before Alderman Beitler on a charge of breach of the peace. It appears that while paying a visit to a place at Walnut and Water streets, he had been robbed by one of the inmates. He went there last night, and, after making several loud boasts of what he was going to do, he drew a pistol and threatened to shoot somebody. The Alderman held the redoubtable hero in $800 bail to answer.

FIRE-PROOF ROBBED.—Some thieves entered the establishment of Mr. Hibbard G. Gill, watchcase maker, in the fifth story of the building at the southeast corner of Dock and Walnut streets, between midnight and morning, last night, and robbed the safe of a quantity of watchcases. They obtained entrance through the rear building. Boring a hole about an inch and a half in diameter through the front of the safe and inserting a crowbar, burst it open.

STEALING BED-CLOTHING.—Sarah Gibson was arrested at Sixth and Lombard streets yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny. It appears that Sarah lived in the house, and having no fire, and having no money, she went into the room of the woman who kept the house and took some bed-clothing. For this she was arrested and taken before Alderman Butler, who held her in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

STEALING CARRIAGE CUSHIONS.—Yesterday morning, John Vandervere had a hearing before Alderman Allen, on a charge of larceny. It was asserted that he had stolen the cushions from a carriage that was standing in front of the Washington House, in West Philadelphia. After hearing the witnesses in the case, the Alderman held Vandervere in $400 bail to answer.

SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—The amount of subscriptions received by Mr. Aertson, the Treasurer of the fund, up to 1 o'clock to-day, was $9900. This is exclusive of about $2500 or $3000 subscribed outside, and is yet to be paid in.

MR. CLEVELAND'S CRITICAL READING from "Mrs. Browning's Poems," deferred from last Saturday on account of the weather, will be given to-night at the usual place and hour.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

PRESERVED GAME.—Simon Colton & Clarke, S. W. corner Broad and Walnut, Philadelphia, have constantly on hand all manner of preserved game, prepared on the Western praries, of a flavor surpassing that of any imported English game. Pairs of English hare, quail, partridge, grouse, venison, etc. etc. They have game broiled and roasted in every conceivable manner, with all the necessary essentials, in the shape of condiments, to match. Turkey, pheasant, capon, etc. etc., gamed in popliotte. They also hold for sale sweetbreads, for evening parties, luncheon, travelling, and all other things whereby to fully stock the commissary department of the house.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

HEAVY BLOWING ON THE COAST.—Advices from Washington up to date give account of some heavy blowing in that quarter. The steam ram "Ben Butler" was nearly blown ashore, and had it not been for the timely assistance of the tug "Thad. Stevens," the "Butler" would have been considerably damaged. The old wreck "Bingham," that is now lying on a treacherous shoal, ought to be removed. The lighter "Colfax" has gone to the assistance of some of the stranded craft, and it is expected they will be got off. The "Fernando Wood," of New York, put to sea, having on board the million dollars intended for the poor Southerners. The "Veto" rides at anchor in the harbor. The Captain himself is being refitted with an entire new suit of "rigging" from Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class clothing house, under the Continental, Philadelphia. No tidings of the "Equal Suffrage."

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

WHITE SHIRTS SUPERSEDED.—Water-Proof Shirt Fronts. Look better than linen, never rumple, and when soiled can be quickly restored by a little soap and water. For sale at the furnishing stores.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

☞ HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX

WILL DELIVER HIS LECTURE,

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT,"

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 28,

AT NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET.

For the benefit of the fund to erect a monument to the Soldiers from this city who fell in the late war. A limited number of tickets will be sold at ASHEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT, and at the Hall on the evening of the lecture. Tickets, Fifty cents. [3 23 5t

DON'T LOCK THE STABLE DOOR AFTER the horse is stolen, but get your Locks and Bolts beforehand from TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WIRE SHAD AND MEAT BROILERS, AND a fair variety of other Cooking Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR BLACKING YOUR BOOTS WE HAVE extra-finished Walnut and Grained Cases, convenient for offices, chambers, or dwellings, as when not in use they answer for a seat, and are of sufficient capacity to contain your surplus boots and shoes. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

FRUIT TREES, OF EVERY SIZE AND Description, at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. 3 23 3t*

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ALL VARIETIES, at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. 3 23 3t*

SUGAR MAPLES, "GENUINE," at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. 3 23 3t*

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

THE ZOETROPE, OR WHEEL OF LIFE.

A new and interesting instrument for the amusement of the family circle, for sale by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
3 20 4tr No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.

This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods. Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape or color. 2 23 2mrp

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.

Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.

N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

CEDAR CAMPHOR

FOR MOTHS. Use it early, and you save by killing swarms now in embryo.

Sold by every Druggist.
1t HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.

"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

"To L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." [3 22 fsmw

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.

FURNITURE REDUCED!

OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED

To the extent admitted of in the late reduction of material. At the same time we have not lost sight of the fact that

DURABILITY AND BEAUTY OF FINISH

Are requisite in maintaining our reputation for

FIRST-CLASS WORK.

We invite an inspection of our STOCK by all desiring to purchase. [3 16 stuthlm5p

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The steamship Australian has arrived up. She brings Liverpool advices of the 9th and Queenstown of the 10th instant.

The Fenian movement was dying out. Wherever the Fenians appeared they were promptly pursued by the troops and constabulary, and at once dispersed.

The London *Times* urges the arrest of every semi-American who may be found spreading treason among the people.

The remains of Artemas Ward were to be placed temporarily in the Kensal Green Cemetery, whence, in accordance with his desire, they were to be conveyed to America. He was quite insensible for nine days before he died. He leaves the bulk of his property to his mother, and showed his love for children by bequeathing an extraordinary number of legacies to persons of tender age.

The property bequeathed to his mother is, at her death, to revert in trust to Horace Greeley, to be applied for the foundation of an asylum for aged and infirm printers.

The Cork *Examiner* of March 9 says the insurrection which had seemed to be suppressed on the 7th, had begun again to assume a serious aspect in Limerick and Tipperary, and there were several thousand Fenians in the Galtees Mountains, but they had no means of carrying on an offensive war, nor could they hold their ground against an attack.

These men have been drawn from their homes, and when collected together found no provision made to supply them with even the rudest weapons. Finding they had been drawn into extreme peril, without there being a possibility of their serving the cause, numbers of them had returned to their homes. This is the case also with those assembled in the Tipperary Mountains. Much panic prevails, but it is unreasonable and unfounded. The entire north and west of Ireland remains tranquil.

THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK

Additional Particulars.

Abatement of the Flames.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

Colonel T. Allston Brown, editor of the New York *Clipper*, sends us the following despatch:—

NEW YORK, March 23.—*To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph*:—The Winter Garden Theatre was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames were first observed about 9 o'clock by an *attache* of the establishment.

The theatre was originally called the Metropolitan, and was built upon the site of old Tripler Hall by Mr. Simon Lafarge in 1854. It was opened first in September of that year by Mr. Henry Willard. Mr. J. H. Hackett was lessee in 1855, followed by Miss Laura Keene. W. E. Burton became lessee and manager in 1856. Boucicault took it in September, 1859, and opened the house as the Winter Garden.

Edwin Forrest Booth, John Sleeper Clarke, and William Stuart have been joint lessees of the Winter Garden for the past three seasons. It was one of the best arranged theatres in the country, and had seats for fifteen hundred persons.

[FOURTH DESPATCH.]

The Excitement—Some of the Losses—The Theatre a Mass of Ruins, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Winter Garden Theatre took fire this morning, at about half-past 8 o'clock, in one of the dressing-rooms. When the fire was discovered a few pails of water would have been sufficient to extinguish it, but no water being at hand, the flames spread with fearful rapidity, and in a short time the stage and auditorium were wrapped in sheets of fire. The alarm was immediately given, and the paid fire department turned out in full force, but were unable to save this popular place of resort.

The flames made rapid headway, and in an hour's time the Winter Garden was a mass of ruins. The Southern Hotel, in which the theatre was situated, took fire, and soon the smoke and flames burst from the upper windows on the Broadway front.

Many of the guests of the Southern Hotel were at breakfast when the alarm was given, and some had hardly left their beds. A scene of wild excitement ensued as they rushed to their rooms to secure their valuables, and then sought the open air.

Mr. Edwin Booth lost all his splendid theatrical wardrobe.

Tuttle & Miller, dealers in furnishing goods, have had much of their stock damaged by water, although a large portion of their goods were supposed to be safely covered.

The upper story of the Southern Hotel has been burned. The rest of the house is full of water. The loss on furniture, etc., is very heavy.

George B. Sharp's tailoring establishment is damaged by water to a great extent.

Mr. Simmons, optician, has also suffered by water and heat.

[FIFTH DESPATCH.]

12 M.—The Theatre is now a mass of ruins. The fire-cracked walls have fallen in, and the utmost efforts of the fire companies are being exerted to prevent the further spread of the devouring element.

European Markets this Evening.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—2 o'clock P. M.—Despatches received from London show that the markets for American securities are quiet and steady and the quotations unchanged.

The Breadstuffs Market here is dull, and Corn has declined 3d., being now quoted at 41s.

LONDON, March 23—Evening.—Consols, 91; United States 5-20s 74½; Illinois Central, 78½; Erie R. R., 39.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet at 13¼@13½d. for middling upland. Sales to-day 8000 bales; Breadstuffs quiet; Corn is quoted at 41s.; Provisions inactive; Pork firm; Lard 50s. 6d.; Spirits of Turpentine is quoted at 37s. 3d.; Common Rosin, 9s. 6d.; Calcutta Linseed, 61s.; Cloverseed, 55s.; Iron, 51s. 6d. for Scotch Pig.

From Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 23.—The recent heavy rains have done much damage to one track of the Delaware Railroad. Small bridges and embankments were washed away at many points, principally below Dover.

A large force of men are at work, and the trains run this evening as far as Seaford, and to-morrow the whole road will be open.

The Delaware Legislature adjourned last evening. Amongst the important legislation has been the bill equalizing punishments for crime regardless of color, the rejection of the Constitutional amendment, and the Amendatory School law. There is a strong feeling amongst the Republicans in this State in favor of impartial suffrage, and a movement is about to be inaugurated in favor of it. The *Daily Commercial* of this city publishes an article to-day strongly urging the gift of the ballot to the colored citizens of Delaware.

From Boston.

BOSTON, March 23.—William H. Lane, formerly doing business as a broker on State street, is under arrest for obtaining $2500 from Josiah Gooding on a forged draft, purporting to be signed by S. G. Ward, of New York, for £700. Gooding took the draft as collateral.

A young man, named William H. Hall, was arrested yesterday for attempting to pass counterfeit five-dollar bills on the People's National Bank of Jackson, Michigan.

Railroad Accident.

WOODSTOCK, C. W., March 23.—The night express train going west ran into a freight train near this place this morning. Mr. Rogers, the mail agent, was killed, and Mr. Farrill, conductor, was seriously scalded. Mr. Gelman, express messenger, slightly hurt. The express and baggage car took fire, and everything inside of them was burned. The express safe is supposed to have contained $60,000.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Arrived, steamships Erin, Liverpool; South America, Rio Janeiro. The Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall, still remains in the harbor, detained by the storm.

MR. PEABODY'S BANQUET.

Grand Dinner Given by Mr. George Peabody to General and Mrs. Grant and the Trustees of the Southern Educational Fund—Speeches of Messrs. Peabody and Winthrop, Etc.

A very interesting event took place at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. Mr. George Peabody, who has been in the city for several days, attending the meeting of *the* Trustees for the fund so generously endowed by *him* for the education of the children of the South, tendered to General and Mrs. Grant and the Trustees of his noble charity a banquet, which was attended by a large number of distinguished individuals from various parts of the country. God's last and best gift to man, "lovely woman," was not neglected on the occasion, and about two-fifths of the guests were ladies.

The affair partook something of a national character in its inception, although it was strictly private in its arrangement. Our greatest general, our most distinguished admiral, and several very eminent men in private life, were thus honored by the most distinguished and active philanthropist of modern times. In order to give the occasion the *eclat* to which it was entitled, the entire resources of one of the most magnificent hotels on this continent were pressed into service, and rendered it a perfect success. One of the spacious dining-rooms of the hotel was allotted to Mr. Peabody and his guests.

THE TABLE,

however, had a smack of royalty about it never before seen in this country. Two tables were spread lengthwise of the hall, and these were united at the upper end by a third, leaving an open space in the centre for the guests, and the servants who were to wait upon them. Mr. Peabody occupied the centre of the north table, with Admiral Farragut on his left and Mrs. General Grant on his right. General Grant, Mrs. Farragut, and Robert C. Winthrop were the *vis-a-vis* of Mr. Peabody, Admiral Farragut, and Mrs. General Grant.

Mr. Peabody personally attended to the arranging of the places for the guests, and the comfort of all was amply secured. The table was richly ornamented by a service of silver procured expressly for the occasion from the American branch of the imperial manufactory of Charles Cristofle & Co., of Paris. This magnificent service of silver and gold consisted of fifty pieces of exquisite designs and elaborate workmanship. Several of them were copies of those used by the Emperor of the French on State occasions. The centre-piece was an *abondance*, three feet in height, skilfully and ingeniously wrought with Cupids, allegorical of commerce and agriculture.

Another represented a fishing scene, of an emblematic character In another was depicted the three graces sustaining a *corbeille* of flowers. Upon the tables there were ten candlesticks of solid silver, and of various designs, artistically finished. Upon one of the tables was a service of gold, consisting of ten pieces, massive, and beautifully wrought. It is doubtful if a more splendid and costly service of plate was ever before placed upon a table in this country. The pieces were of the Louis XV and Louis XVI styles, and were but recently imported by the house which furnished them to the hotel.

The gorgeous decorations of the table were in perfect keeping with the costly viands and wines which had been prepared to gratify the palate. When the lights were in full blaze the scene was indescribably beautiful. The toilets of the ladies, brilliant with gems, reflected back the beauties of glittering silver and gold, and led one to dream for a moment of the glories of fairy land. The officers of the army and navy appeared in full uniform, and, taken altogether, the whole affair was in the highest degree imposing. The viands prepared for the occasion were unsurpassed.

THE GUESTS.

The following guests had seats allotted to them at the several tables:—At the table occupied by Mr. Peabody were seated Miss Williams, Governor Graham, Mrs. Wetmore, General Anderson, Miss Clifford, General Porter, Madame Botta, Mr. Jennings, London *Times* correspondent; Mr. Brooks, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Bancroft, Governor Clifford, Mrs. Pierpont, Mr Evarts, Mrs. Bergh, Bishop McIlvaine, Admiral Farragut, Mrs. General Grant.

Seats at the table which crossed the head of the hall were assigned to Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, Mrs. Brooks, Governor Fish, Mrs. Evarts, Judge Roosevelt, Mrs. Macgregor, and General Butterfield.

At the south table were seated General Grant, Miss Wood, Mr. Stewart, Miss Rives, Mr. Astor, Mrs. Fish, Mr. Winthrop, Mrs. Farragut, Mr. Rives, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Bancroft, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Wetmore, Mrs. Forbes, Miss McIlvaine, Judge Pierrepont, Mrs. Tiffany, Dr. Sears, H. J. Raymond, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Weed. Covers were laid for seventy-three persons.

THE SPEECHES.

After full justice had been done the sumptuous dinner and the cloth was removed, toasts and speeches were the order of the evening.

SPEECH OF MR. WINTHROP.

Mr. Robert C. Winthrop made the opening speech. He said:—

Mr. Peabody, Ladies and Gentlemen—I trust I shall be pardoned for claiming your attention for a single moment. The hour is at hand when this distinguished company is to separate, and when the brilliant occasion which we have so much enjoyed will exist only in those grateful remembrances of the past which can never be effaced from our hearts. It is, I am aware, and was intended to be, a purely social occasion, where anything of formal speechmaking would be quite out of place. But, as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, to whom, in company with our illustrious associate, General Grant, this banquet has been given, a duty has been imposed on me which I must not omit to discharge. I hold in my hand a brief series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund at the close of their proceedings a few hours ago. They were moved by the Hon. William Aiken, of South Carolina, seconded by the Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, and, after eloquent and impressive remarks by Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and by the Hon William C. Rives, of Virginia, every member of the Board rose in his place in attestation of their adoption:

Resolved, That we tender to our distinguished and noble friend, Mr. Peabody, our thanks for his munificent hospitality to us during our sittings, while organizing our board, both in Washington and New York.

Resolved, That we consider our appointments as trustees of this grand charity as a very high honor, and one which we acknowledge most cordially.

Resolved, That our friend being about to leave his native land for England, we hope that a kind Providence will take him under His guidance and protection, and return him once more to us. We trust he will then be able to see the fruits of the work of his great charity and remarkable wisdom.

Resolved, That the chairman communicate the foregoing resolutions to Mr. Peabody after the banquet of this evening.

MR. PEABODY'S REPLY.

Mr. Peabody rose and said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—I feel most deeply grateful to the trustees for the very kind resolutions they have presented me, to Mr. Winthrop for the complimentary manner in which he has proposed my health, and to you all I give my warmest thanks for the enthusiastic reception you have given to my name. I have at times been placed in very honorable positions, but in no instance did I ever feel more highly honored than at this time by the presence around me, not only of the highest officers of our army and navy—deservedly renowned in both hemispheres—but by some of the most renowned men of our nation, both North and South, whose happy union and pleasant intercourse, I trust, is an omen of the brighter day which I hope is soon to dawn upon our beloved country. (Applause.) I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction at the harmonious action of the gentlemen who have done me the honor to act as my trustees, and at the happy auspices under which they have commenced their labors, which they have great confidence will be crowned with success. Although I feel that this occasion should not be one of making speeches, one or two sentiments, before we leave the table, I will give:—"Our country, our whole country, its Chief Magistrate, its Congress, its army and navy, and the commanders of them both, who are with us here this evening."

Here the applause was very warm and enthusiastic, and, after the band had played one or two national airs, Mr. Peabody continued, expressing the hope that her Majesty Queen Victoria would long live to rule over the country in which, under Providence, he and others had prospered. He gave as a concluding toast, "The country in which I have long lived and prospered, and its honored and beloved Queen."

In conclusion, it is proper to add that the banquet proved a fitting finale to the very interesting meetings which have been held this week by the trustees of the fund set apart by Mr. Peabody for educational purposes at the South.—*N. Y. Papers of to-day.*

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The outward bound steamers to-day take the following amounts of specie:—

City of Boston, for Liverpool	$14,600
Ville de Paris, for Havre	45,000
Total	$59,600

ENGLISH OPERA SINGERS.—The two sisters, Clara and Rosamunda Doria, who have recently made so splendid a success on the Italian opera stage, are English women. They lately appeared at Genoa, in Donizetti's *Maria Padilla*, and the journals of that city describe their qualities as singers and actresses in terms of enthusiastic praise.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.

Another Test Question in the Supreme Court—Power of Congress Over the Eligibility of Members.

A. H. Garland, ex-member of the Confederate Congress, whom it will be recollected raised the question of the constitutionality of the test oath as applicable to Attorneys before the bar of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to its bar under its decision, has arrived in Washington. He is one of the Senators elect from Arkansas. As it is certain that any application he may make for admission to the Senate will be rejected, it is understood he intends carrying the matter before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Surratt Trial.

Surratt will not probably be tried before the next term of the Criminal Court in June. The prisoner and his counsel are anxious for a speedy trial, but for some unassigned reason his case is thus delayed.

The Philadelphia Appointments.

All attempts at compromise between the radical Republicans and the Democrats, in reference to the Philadelphia appointments, have thus far failed. Rumors prevailed last night that Republicans would be nominated for Naval Officer and Surveyor, in consideration of which Goodwin was to be confirmed as Collector of the Port; but they are believed to be unfounded, as the Democrats who have control of the appointments seem determined that none but men of their own party shall be nominated, and the Senate is equally determined to reject them.

Dr. J. M. Koliock, of Philadelphia, will, it is thought, get the Consulship to Panama.

The Mint.

An effort is now being made to withdraw Dr. Linderman (Democrat), as Director of the Mint, and substitute Hon. James Pollock (Republican), but it is not likely to succeed.

Right of Every Male to Vote.

Senator Wilson has introduced a bill declaring that the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution having been adopted, there shall be no denial anywhere of the elective franchise to any male citizen on account of color or race.

The New York Appointments.

Horace Greeley was at the White House to-day, with Mayor Hoffman, of New York, to see the President in regard to New York appointments.

Personal.

The Rebel General Dick Taylor also had an interview with the President this morning.

Mr. Myers Patent Office Bill.

The House has just passed the bill introduced by Mr. Myers, reorganizing the Patent Office, and increasing the clerical force.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. Dixon (Conn.) corrected the report of his remarks in the debate of yesterday, in which he is represented as saying that the appointing power vested in the Chief Justice under the Bankrupt bill is being used for political purposes. He must have been misunderstood, for he certainly never said any such thing.

Mr. Harlan (Iowa), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the joint resolution directing the Commissioner of Education to cause to be registered all children in the schools of the District of Columbia between six and eighteen years of age, the number of blind children, the number of deaf and dumb, the number of schools and school teachers, and to report to the next Congress. Passed.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) moved that the Senate take up the bill declaratory of the law with regard to the sale of ships to friendly belligerents. It authorizes the sale of vessels, wholly or in part prepared for war, to any foreign Government at peace with the United States, provided the transaction is purely commercial, with no intent on the part of the seller to participate in any belligerent act, and that the vessel or steamer while in transitu is in no respect exempted from the law of contraband.

After a debate by Messrs. Johnson, Conness, Sumner, and Morrill, the Senate refused to take up the bill.

House of Representatives.

The journal of yesterday having been read, Mr. Schenck in the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*,

Mr. Myers (Pa.) asked leave to introduce a bill to increase the force of the Patent Office.

Mr. Ross objected.

Mr. Myers moved to suspend the rules. The rules were suspended, and the bill was introduced. It authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to appoint, from time to time, such additional number of principal Examiners and First and Second Assistant Examiners as may be required to transact the current business of the office with despatch, not to exceed four additional of each class; also a Solicitor of the Patent Office, with a salary of $3000, and fixing the salaries of the First Assistant Examiners and Disbursing Clerk at $2000, and of the Librarian (who also acts as translator) at $2500.

Messrs. Myers, Upson, and Chanler briefly explained and advocated the bill, and Messrs. Ross and Baldwin opposed it, on the ground that the proposed legislation was hasty and unconsidered while the Standing Committees were unorganized.

The previous question was seconded, and the bill passed.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—

The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution providing for the importation, duty free, of works of art imported for presentation to the Government, or to the State Governments or municipal corporations.

The amendments are in the shape of additional sections, admitting duty free steam agricultural machinery imported during the current fiscal year, or that may be imported during the current fiscal year, or that may be imported to the 30th of June, 1868, as models or for experimentation, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the employment of persons under the act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary States and devolve their duties on the officers of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) and Mr. Scofield opposed the amendment as to steam agricultural machinery, and Mr. Allison supported it.

Mr. Stevens moved to restrict the amendment to steam ploughs. Adopted.

Mr. Brooks moved to correct the bad English of the section by striking out the word "experimentation," there being no such word, and substituting the words "experimental purposes." Adopted.

The Senate amendments, as amended, were concurred in.

THE TWELFTH VETO.

Reading the Message This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, March 23—2·15 P. M.—The President's Veto Message on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill is now being read in the House.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Character of the Message.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Veto Message was read in the House at quarter before 2 P. M. Among the listeners to its reading is Hon. Horace Greeley. It covers thirty-two pages of manuscrip. It is a straight-out veto; and in addition to the general objections in his former message, it contains specific objections against the provisions of the supplemental bill.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The President's Veto of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The following is a synopsis of the Veto Message of the President, read in the House to-day:—He objects generally to the provisions of the bill, and especially to those relating to the registry, no persons being permitted to vote whose names are not recorded. As the preliminaries to holding conventions are under martial law, and conducted by the commanding officers, there is no appeal from the registry.

Those in control of it may so act, as to prevent the election of such delegates as may faithfully represent the wishes and sentiments of the State in the conventions to be called to frame new constitutions. No consideration could induce him to give his approval to such an election law.

He speaks of the Reconstruction bill and this supplementary one as establishing, under martial law, military coercion, and as working political disfranchisement, and refers to the remark of Daniel Webster against military government founded on force and mock elections; and takes occasion to reiterate his views heretofore expressed in relation to restoration, expressing the hope that eventually all the States will be admitted to the enjoyment of their rights under the Constitution.

Passage of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House has passed the bill over the veto, by a vote of 114 yeas to 25 nays.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton quiet at 30½c. Flour advanced 5@10c.; sales of 7500 bbls.; State $9·90@12·70; Ohio, $11·70@13·75; Western at $9·90@13·75; Southern at $11·10@16·50; Wheat advanced 1@2c. Corn unchanged. Barley firm; sales of 9000 bushels at $1·25. Oats quiet, and unchanged. Provisions quiet and dull; new Mess Pork at $23·62½. Whisky quiet.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

March.

Monday, 18.—Parade in an omnibus of the Peak Family of Bell Ringers. Some of the belles of the family in the parade did considerable "peeking."

Tuesday, 19.—Important debate in the Harrisburg Legislature on the Sunday Car question. The members not being able to run the cars, run one another.

Wednesday, 20.—Brigham Young sends $100 to a Mr. Pyne in New York to pay a board bill of thirty years' standing. This was a very old Pyne board.

Thursday, 21.—Interesting debate in Congress between General Butler and Mr. Bingham. Mr. Bingham wanted to know "Who Killed Cock Robin?" This deficiency in History was severely commented upon by General Butler.

Friday, 22.—General Grant had his photograph taken in New York for a statuette, with the inevitable cigar. He says he has drawn his cigar in battle oftener than his sword.

Saturday, 23.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor, in view of the equinoctial storm, feels constrained to say, "*All Hail!*" to the opening Spring.

DOINGS OF THE HARRISBURG HEAD CENTRES!

SUNDAY CARS DENOUNCED!

The "Broad Guage" Only Another Name for the "Broad Road."

Head Centre Connell read in place an act authorizing Morris Park Mining Company to borrow five hundred thousand dollars.

A Head Centre from the rural districts wanted to know if anybody was authorized to lend Morris Park that money, and if so, he would like to see the security.

Head Centre Worthington called up the act protecting farmers in the markets of Philadelphia, particularly the champions of light weights, from having their butter seized by the Clerk.

One Head Centre said the farmers from his district never complained of having their butter taken by anybody: it was generally strong enough to protect itself.

Head Centre Worthington said the Clerk seized it by virtue of his rank and office.

Head Centre Hobbs asked what should be done if the butter outranked the Clerk?

Head Centre Worthington thought, in that case, they had better both be sent to the Almshouse.

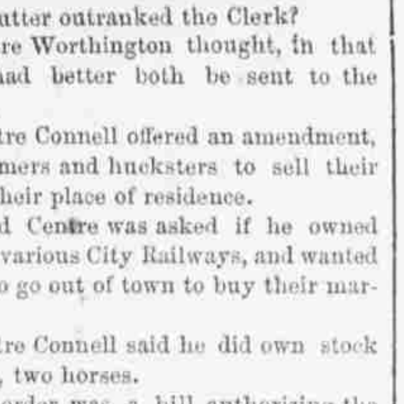
Head Centre Connell offered an amendment, allowing farmers and hucksters to sell their produce at their place of residence.

This Head Centre was asked if he owned stock in the various City Railways, and wanted the people to go out of town to buy their marketing?

Head Centre Connell said he did own stock—live stock, two horses.

Next in order was a bill authorizing the people of Philadelphia to decide by vote whether the Sunday cars shall run.

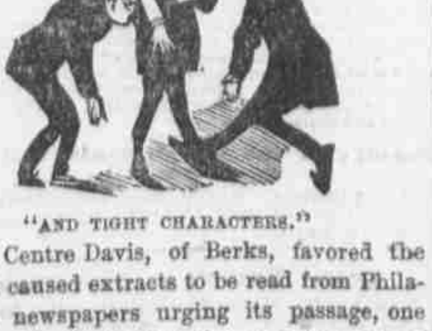
Head Centre Lowry read a lengthy speech denouncing the bill. It was offered to gratify an ungodly multitude of Philadelphia, that a Sunday car, with its load of beer-drinkers, was on its way to the dev—(cries of "Order! Order!")—was on the way to the devel—("Order! Order!" from all parts of the House)—was on the way to the development (great laughter) of everything that was bad in Sabbath violation. It was advocated in Philadelphia by persons who love their Beer better than their Bibles; and



INSTANCES OF MALT-TREATMENT

will not be rare among the crowds that will frequent the outskirts of the city. Men who kept fast horses and women, and drive them out in the road at a rapid pace in single and double harness——

This Head Centre was here interrupted, and asked by the Speaker if he was speaking of the horses or the women? He said he didn't care which; to be training either on the public highway was a violation of the day. If the cars were allowed to run, they would be filled with shoulder-hitters and loose characters. Here a voice exclaimed:



"AND TIGHT CHARACTERS."

Head Centre Davis, of Berks, favored the bill, and caused extracts to be read from Philadelphia newspapers urging its passage, one paper saying that unless the cars ran, one of their correspondents threatened never to go to church; another said it would cost nothing to ride, as the fare could be deducted from his usual contribution; and another said if the cars would run on Sunday, he would take a pew in a church in the country, and thus benefit the struggling churches in the rural districts.

Head Centre Brown inquired why the City Councils did not authorize the running of the cars themselves, and not force the country members to vote on the subject.

Head Centre Ridgway replied that all winter was spent by the Councils in voting the salt off the tracks, and that is just decided, and it is now proposed to canvass the subject about voting it on again; that City Councils had no time to run an election on Sunday cars; they had spent four years in getting the squirrels out of the public squares, two years in finding out a leak in the Gas Trust, and were not through with it yet; and if they are to take upon themselves an action looking to an election in reference to the Sunday cars, the members, like the horses, would die in their traces. He thought the Legislature ought to have something to say about the city: as it was, there would be a great deal for the city to attend to itself, to stop them after we get them started.

After some other bills were discussed, the Head Centres adjourned, perfectly exhausted.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, March 4, 1867.—Dear Series Editor:—I last week paid a visit to the office of the Ocean Telegraph in the Strand; and being an intimate friend of the head clerk, I put myself *en rappo* with him, in order that I might get some stunning private information to write to you from this side of the water. I am, therefore, able to furnish you with some important news, that has never before been published. The clerk said it was the most interesting and expensive telegram that ever passed over the wires, excepting a few by Mr. Seward.

It is no less than a message from the eminent American, Mr. A. H. Leeshore, the winner of the Crosby Opera House, to Queen Victoria's sailor son Alfred; and I think it will do more than anything else to preserve the good feeling and harmony that exists, or ought to exist, between the two countries. These dear words (costing $5 each) are from said Leeshore, tendering to Prince Alfred, as a Captain in the Royal Navy, the identical "Night-shirt" in which he was sitting when he received the shivering, though joyful news, that he had drawn the Opera House. As I before stated, such little mementoes will do more to cement the friendship between the two countries (which just now needs so much cement) than all the Motley letters and papers that ever before found their way to Seaward.

Before giving the telegram, I will give the historical incident on which it is founded. An extract from the records of the period reads thus:—

> "In the meantime Joe and Ma had got hold of the matter, and to my unbounded astonishment, they had received it at once as a fact. I had undressed myself, for it was growing late, and was sitting in my long-tailed night-shirt, discussing the events of the evening, when a thundering knock at the door announced that all was not over yet. Ma went to the door, and quickly returned with the intelligence that 'a man' wanted to see me, and that he said I had drawn 'Crosby's Opera House.'"

[DESPATCH.]

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, Ill., Feb. 14.

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:—At Lord Lennox's dinner, last December, in the excitement of the moment, you were pleased to accept Mr. Bennett's challenge, and offered to sail your yacht, the Viking, against the Henrietta, around the Isle of Wight. Mr. Bennett, in order to get out of sailing that race, and at the same time get your establishment and himself well advertised, conceived the happy idea of presenting you with his victorious yacht. I have further learned that you have declined receiving the Henrietta, as you say you could not accept so costly a present. The correspondence was of such an international character, that I felt it my duty to further the friendly feeling that now exists between the two countries.

I beg, therefore, that you will accept,

AS A VALENTINE,

from a lucky American to a lucky Englishman, the Long-tail Night-shirt (in which I sat when I received the news that I had drawn the immense "Crosby Opera House," valued at $600,000), as it now swings on the clothes-line in perfect order, on the prairie in front of my house in Illinois. I have instructed my wife to hold it subject to your order, although a Chicago Barnum has offered me $500 for it to exhibit along with the ticket; but without me in it, I do not conceive it would give a proper idea of affairs on the night that made it so famous. Knowing that you are a great sailor, I would add that this very garment (unlike the Henrietta) has "crossed the line" a hundred times, and my wife says no navigator has ever done more

TRAVELLING FROM POLE TO POLE,

than she has to preserve this bit of canvas from being carried away by the high winds during the late stormy season. "The unbounded hospitality with which the American yachtsmen have been received by all classes in England, will always be remembered in the United States with the warmest gratitude;" and I sincerely hope that you will not deprive me of the opportunity of acknowledging this most cordial reception by presenting to you this 3½ yards of New York Mills muslin, in a form befitting a true sailor. Your obedient servant,

A. H. LEESHORE.

After this telegram had been copied, the clerk showed me a piece of original poetry with it, which evidences that Leeshore not only ought to have an Opera House, but that he ought to write, if not sing, his own operas. This poem, of which I furnish you a copy, shows some likelihood of success. It is entitled—

THE SONG OF THE NITE SHIRT.

BY A. H. L., UV ILLENOY.

In a cheer that was summit worn
And a cushin striped with red
A man there sot in an unmanly garb
With a nite cap onto hiz hed.
Sich! sich! sich!
Sich luck mong taters and dirt
Wen we heerd the noose of hiz "five dollar hitch"
As he sot in hiz long tale shirt.

No more will i go to work
When the cock is crowin aloof
No more shell eny work
Agin cum under this roof
I'll work no more like a slave
But live ez fine az a turk
The old woman hev no need tu save
And i no need tu work.

Old chaps thet paid your V's
Old mades, muthers and wives
Who strained a pint a tikket to git,
Tu keep em the rest uv their lives
Sich! sich! sich!
Sich luck mong taters and dirt
Is the only thing thet bothers my hed
As i set in my long tale shirt.

But wy do i talk uv luck
That fantom and that alone
That drawed the tikket out and made
The opera house my own
The opera house my own
Which I don't keer tu keep
Strange, that "operars" shood be so dear
And the "houses" themselves so cheap!

I'll hev no more to work
In the dull december lite
Nor work! work! work
Wen the wether is warm and brite
But underneath the treez
In the sultry month uv june
I'll lay all day on the flat uv my bak
And wissell an opera toon.

I'll lay and never keer
If the cows shood git in the wheat
With a new straw hat onto my hed
And patent lethers onto my feet
I'll think uv the weery hours
And how i used to feel
Before i heerd of the opera house plan
Of drawin from forchune's weal.

In a cheer that was summit worn
And a cushin striped with red,
A man there sot in an unmanly garb
With a nite cap onto hiz hed
Sich! sich! sich!
Sich luck mong taters and dirt
Wen he heerd the noose of the "five dollar hitch"
As he sot in his long tale shirt.

This, dear Series Editor, is the way fortune makes poets of us all; for who would not sing provided he was wakened up in the night with the information that he owned an Opera House? Perhaps this Night-shirt Tale is not believed on your side of the water; but I assure you it is not a tale of

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOST EXCITING AND INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.

GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

This history was announced one year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker. It contains a full and official expose of the intricate machinations of the secret enemies of the Union.

For startling developments and thrilling adventures, this book eclipses the famous experiences of FOUCHE and VIDOCQ. The marvellous narratives of General Baker are all attested by the highest official authority. It will contain the only official history of the Assassination conspiracy. A full history of this great, startling, and terrible crime,

FROM ITS CONCEPTION IN THE HAUNTS OF VILLANY TO THE BURIAL-PLACE OF BOOTH,

has never yet been placed before the public. The work also fully exposes the nefarious system by which Presidential pardons were and are so readily obtained at Washington.

The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.

For full descriptive circulars, terms, and all particulars, address P. GARRETT & CO.,
3 2 1m No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

"A PLEASANT BIT OF SATIRE it is, and none the worse because it is literally founded on fact."—Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie's opinion of

PARSON SOURBALL'S

EUROPEAN TOUR;

OR, THE RECREATIONS OF A CITY PARSON.

SMALL QUARTO. PRICE, 75 CENTS.

For sale by

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,

No. 724 CHESNUT St.,
3 19 tuths3t PHILADELPHIA.

NOW READY—HARLEM, AND OTHER POEMS. BY B. J. LEEDOM.

"They are all written, though of different metres, in that soft, insinuating tone which is so soothing to the reader, and as an evidence of great merit, always leaves its impress upon the heart."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

For sale by T. E. ZELL & CO., Publishers,
3 9 mwslm* Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE,

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 19 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 ¼p

☞ **SOUTHERN FAMINE**

RELIEF FUND.

APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

The COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION, appointed by a Town Meeting held March 15, have already received *the strongest assurances of the existence of great distress for want of food* in parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and earnestly appeal to their fellow-citizens for the means promptly to meet the pressing emergency.

JOHN WELSH, Chairman,
HENRY A. BOARDMAN,
FREDERICK FRALEY,
THOMAS S. NEWLIN,
WILLIAM STRONG,
S. MORRIS WALN,
GEORGE WHITNEY.

Contributions may be sent to
JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer,
3 22 5t S. E. corner of Dock and Walnut.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road, PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FIFTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fifth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above Office, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

By resolution of the Board.

JACOB BINDER, President.
3 23 2w

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1867.

The Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable, clear of taxes, on and after April 1, 1867. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 19th inst, and remain closed until April 1.

3 15 23 30 3t A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.

GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
3 19 10t*

☞ PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the ENTERPRISE PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.

GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
3 19 10t*

☞ PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Le Mont Gas Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for the election of Directors, etc., will be held on MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 273 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

By order of the Board. H. A. R. MOEN,
3 19 tuths 7t] Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.

By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO, Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3¾

☞ BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

3 5 tuths tM1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

☞ QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM, No. 161 North EIGHTH Street. Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cochin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [2 2stuth2mlp

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body: if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it, and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists. 318mfsm4t

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,

3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

CHICKERING

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.

FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S.

Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866.

NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.

3 5 tuthstl4p W. H. DUTTON.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29¶ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000), subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
A DOUBLE BILL.
TWO GREAT PLAYS.
MISS HELEN WESTERN
IN TWO OF HER BEST CHARACTERS.
To commence with the three-act drama, entitled
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mathilde............
Henri St. Aime.. } ....Miss HELEN WESTERN
Hamet..............
To conclude with the five-act drama,
OLIVER TWIST,
THE STORY OF A LONDON ORPHAN.
Nancy Sykes............Miss HELEN WESTERN
Bill Sykes............Mr. J. A. HERNE
Monday, March 25, Miss WESTERN as Capt. Kyd.
April 1, MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 7½ o'clock.
GREAT DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT.
TWELFTH NIGHT OF EAST LYNNE.
HOUSES CRAMMED EVERY NIGHT.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 23,
The Charming, Youthful, and Versatile Artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
when she will perform her great impersonations,
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in the original and only genuine Play, entitled
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
the merits of which are nightly attested by
SOBS AND TEARS OF SYMPATHY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MR. R. CRAIG.
BARTON HILL and STUART ROBSON
have volunteered for this Night only.
SATURDAY, March 23,
A DRESS REHEARSAL.
Major De Boots..........Mr. R. CRAIG
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Stephen Plum..........BARTON HILL
Toby Twinkle..........STUART ROBSON
Burlesque—ROMEO AND JULIET.
Juliet..........R. CRAIG
Romeo..........Mr. S. HEMPLE
MONDAY—Twenty-fourth time of "OURS."

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THOMAS MAGUIRE and Professor RISLEY, } MANAGERS.
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE
WILL APPEAR THIS WEEK
EVERY EVENING,
and at the Matinees on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS
March 20 and 23.
Matinees commence at 2; Evening performance at 8.
Prices as usual. No extra charge for securing seats

MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S

SECOND

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,

On Saturday Evening, March 30,

AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.

Programmes at the Music Stores. 1t*

CONCERT HALL
GRAND REOPENING
By the Two
PEAK FAMILIES BELL RINGERS
assisted by the
BERGER FAMILY.
For a short season, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 18,
and continue every evening during the week.
GRAND CONSOLIDATION
of three distinct and separate Companies,
making the largest troupe of Bell Ringers in the world.
TWENTY-FIVE PERFORMERS,
2 Bell Tables, 2 Solo Harpists, 2 Solo Staff Bell-Players, 280 Silver Bells.
GRAND MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, where a diagram of the Hall may be seen and seats secured three days in advance.
Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 75 Cents.
No half price in the Evening. Children admitted to the Matinees for 25 Cents.
3 14 9t GOODHUE & CHASE, Business Agents.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

BAILEY & CO.'S FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS NOW ON EXHIBITION IN THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.
Open Day and Evening. Free. 3 23 4t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

J. Oakford & Son
28 S. Eighth St.
above Chestnut.

HATTERS.

SPRING STYLES

GENTS' DRESS HATS,

LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES,

SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 1mrp

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GA MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE.

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 28stuth3m

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided,* That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent, per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

MACHINE STUCK NEEDLES

Open Paper showing how Needles are Arranged.

C Y U

SHOULD BUY THEM.

You profit by superior quality.
You profit by freedom from loss.
You profit by finding at once the exact size you need.
You profit by having the choice of one size, or mixed sizes in each paper.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL TRIMMING AND DRY GOODS STORES THROUGHOUT THE CITY AND STATE AND BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBING HOUSES. [2 2 stuth1m

MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY,
NO. 28 BANK STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
NO. 65 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
No. 32 S. THIRD Street.

Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.

AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 3 9 1m

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Continued from our last issue.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE HAS RETURNED HOME—THE HOUSE (OF COURSE) "NOT FIT TO BE SEEN"—MR. CAUDLE, IN SELF-DEFENSE, TAKES A BOOK.

"After all, Caudle, it is something to get into one's own bed again. I *shall* sleep to-night. What! *You're glad of it?* That's like your sneering; I know what you mean, of course; I never can think of making myself comfortable, but you wound my feelings. If you cared for your own bed like any other man, you'd not have staid out till this hour. Don't say that I drove you out of the house as soon as we came in it. I only just spoke about the dirt and dust,—but the fact is, you'd be happy in a pig-sty! I thought I could have trusted that Mrs. Closepeg with untold gold; and did you only see the hearth-rug? When we left home there was a tiger in it: I should like to know who could make out the tiger now? Oh, it's very well for you to swear at the tiger, but swearing won't revive the rug again. Else you might swear.

"You could go out and make yourself comfortable at your club. You little know how many windows are broken. How many do you think? No; I sha'n't tell you to-morrow—you shall know now. I'm sure! Talking about getting health at Margate! All my health went away directly I went into the kitchen. There's dear mother's China bowl cracked in two places. I could have sat down and cried when I saw it: a bowl I can recollect when I was a child. Eh? *I should have locked it up then?* Yes; that's your feeling for anything of mine. I only wish it had been your punch-bowl; but, thank goodness! I think that's chipped.

"Well, you haven't answered about the windows—you can't guess how many. *You don't care?* Well, if anybody caught cold but you, it would be little matter. Six windows clean out and three cracked! *You can't help it?* I should like to know where the money's to come from to mend 'em! They sha'n't be mended, that's all! Then you'll see how respectable the house will look. But I know very well what you think. Yes; you're glad of it. You think that this will keep me at home—but I'll never stir out again. Then you can go to the sea-side by yourself; then, perhaps, you can be happy with Miss Prettyman!—Now, Caudle, if you knock the pillow with your fist in that way, I'll get up. It's very odd that I can't mention that person's name but you begin to fight the bolster, and do I know not what. There must be something in it, or you wouldn't kick about so. A guilty conscience needs no—but you know what I mean.

"She wasn't coming to town for a week; and then, of a sudden, she'd had a letter. I dare say she had. And then, as she said, it would be company for her to come with us. No doubt. She thought I should be ill again, and down in the cabin; but with all her art, she does not know the depth of me—quite. Not but what I was ill; though, like a brute, you wouldn't see it.

"What do you say? *Good-night, love?* Yes, you can be very tender, I dare say—like all of your sex—to suit your own ends; but I can't go to sleep with my head full of the house. The fender in the parlor will never come to itself again. I haven't counted the knives yet, but I've made up my mind that half of 'em are lost. No: I don't always think the worst; no, and I don't make myself unhappy before the time; but, of course, that's my thanks for caring about your property. If there ar'n't spiders in the curtains as big as nutmegs, I'm a wicked creature. Not a broom has the whole place seen since I've been away. But as soon as I get up, won't I rummage the house out, that's all. I hadn't the heart to look at my pickles; but for all I left the door locked, I'm sure the jars have been moved. Yes; you can swear at pickles when you're in bed; but nobody makes more noise about 'em when you want 'em.

"I only hope they've been to the wine cellar: then you may know what my feelings are. That poor cat, too—What? *You hate cats?* Yes, poor thing! because she's my favorite—that's it. If that cat could only speak—What? *It isn't necessary?* I don't know what you mean, Mr. Caudle: but if that cat could only speak, she'd tell me how she's been cheated. Poor thing! I know where the money's gone to that I left for her milk—I know. Why, what have you got there, Mr. Caudle? A book? What! *If you ar'n't allowed to sleep you'll read!* Well, now it is come to something! If that insulting a wife to bring a book to bed, I don't know what wedlock is. But you sha'n't read, Caudle; no you sha'n't; not while I've strength to get up and put out a candle.

"And that is like your feelings! You can think a great deal of trumpery books; yes, you can't think too much of the stuff that's put in print; but for what's real and true about you, why you've the heart of a stone. I should like to know what that book's about. What? *Milton's 'Paradise Lost?'* I thought some rubbish of the sort—something to insult me. A nice book, I think, to read in bed; and a very respectable person he was who wrote it. *What do I know of him?* Much more than you think. A very pretty fellow, indeed, with his six wives. What? *He hadn't six—he'd only three?* That's nothing to do with it: but of course you'll take his part. Poor women! A nice time they had with him, I dare say! And I've do doubt, Mr. Caudle, you'd like to follow Mr. Milton's example: else you wouldn't read the stuff he wrote. But you don't use me as he treated the poor souls who married him. Poets, indeed! I'd make a law against any of 'em having wives except upon paper; for goodness help the dear creatures tied to them! Like innocent moths lured by a candle! Talking of candles, you don't know that the lamp in the passage is split to bits! I say you don't—do you hear me, Mr. Caudle? Won't you answer? Do you know where you are? What? *In the Garden of Eden?* Are you? Then you've no business there at this time of night.

"And saying this," writes Caudle, "she scrambled from the bed, and put out the light."

THE TWENTY-NINTH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE THINKS "THE TIME HAS COME TO HAVE A COTTAGE OUT OF TOWN."

"Caudle, you ought to have had something nice to-night; for you're not well, love—I know you're not. Ha! that's like you men—so headstrong! You will have it that nothing ails you; but I can tell, Caudle. The eye of a wife—and such a wife as I've been to you—can at once see whether a husband's well or not. You've been turning like tallow all the week; and what's more, you eat nothing now. It makes me melancholy to see you at a joint. I don't say anything at dinner before the children; but I don't feel the less. No, no; you're not very well; and you're not as strong as a house. Don't deceive yourself—nothing of the sort. No, and you don't eat as much as ever; and if you do, you don't eat with a relish. I'm sure of that. You can't deceive me there.

"But I know what's killing you. It's the confinement; it's the bad air you breathe; it's the smoke of London. Oh yes, I know your old excuse: you never found the air bad before. Perhaps not. But as people grow older, and get on in trade—and, after all, we've nothing to complain of, Caudle—London air always disagrees with 'em. Delicate health comes with money: I'm sure of it. What a color you had once, when you'd hardly a sixpence; and now, look at you!

"'Twould add thirty years to your life—and think what a blessing that would be to me: not that I shall live a tenth part of the time—thirty years, if you'd take a nice little house somewhere at Brixton. *You hate Brixton?* I must say it, Caudle, that's so like you: any place that's really genteel, you can't abide. Now, Brixton and Balaam Hill I think delightful. So select! There, nobody visits nobody, unless they're somebody. To say nothing of the delightful pews that make the churches so respectable!

"However, do as you like. If you won't go to Buxton, what do you say to Clapham Common? Oh, that's a very fine story! Never tell me! No; you wouldn't be left alone, a Robinson Crusoe with wife and children, because you're in the retail way—What! *The retired wholesales never visit the retired retails at Clapham!* Ha! that's only your old sneering at the world, Mr. Caudle; but I don't believe it. And after all, people should keep to their station, or what was this life made for? Suppose a tallow-merchant does keep himself above a tallow-chandler—I call it only a proper pride. What? *You call it the aristocracy of fat?* I don't know what you mean by aristocracy; but I suppose it's only another of your dictionary words, that's hardly worth the finding out.

"What do you say to Hornsey or Muswell Hill? Eh? *Too high?* What a man you are! Well there—Battersea? *Too low?* You're an aggravating creature, Caudle, you must own that! Hampstead, then? *Too cold?* Nonsense; it would brace you up like a drum, Caudle; and that's what you want. But you don't deserve anybody to think of your health or your comforts either. There's some pretty spots, I'm told, about Fulham. Now, Caudle, I won't have you say a word against Fulham. That must be a sweet place: dry, and healthy, and every comfort of life about it—else is it likely that a bishop would live there? Now, Caudle, none of your heathen principles—I won't hear 'em. I think what satisfies a bishop ought to content you; but the politics you learn at the club are dreadful. To hear you talk of bishops—well, I only hope nothing will happen to you, for the sake of the dear children!

"A nice little house and a garden! I know it—I was born for a garden! There's something about it makes one feel so innocent. My heart somehow always opens and shuts at roses. And then what nice currant wine we could make! And again, get 'em as fresh as you will, there's no radishes like your own radishes! The're ten times as sweet! What? *And twenty times as dear?* Yes, there you go! Anything that I fancy, you always bring up the expense.

"No, Mr. Caudle, I should not be tired of it in a month. I tell you I was made for the country. But here you've kept me—and much you've cared about my health—here you've kept me in this filthy London, that I hardly know what grass is made of. Much you care for your wife and family to keep 'em here to be all smoked like bacon. I can see it—it's stopping the children's growth; they'll all be dwarfs, and have their father to thank for it. If you'd the heart of a parent you couldn't look at their white faces. Dear little Dick! he makes no breakfast. What? *He ate six slices this morning?* A pretty father you must be to count 'em. But that's nothing to what the dear child could do if, like other children, he'd a fair chance.

"Ha! and when we could be so comfortable! But it's always the case, you never will be comfortable with me. How nice and fresh you'd come up to business every morning; and what pleasure it would be for me to put a tulip or a pink in your button-hole, just, as I may say, to ticket you from the country.

"But then, Candle, you never were like any other man! But I know why you won't leave London. Yes, I know. Then, you think, you couldn't go to your filthy club—that's it. Then you'd be obliged to be at home, like any other decent man. Whereas, you might, if you liked, enjoy yourself under your own apple-tree, and I'm sure I should never say anything about your tobacco out of doors. My only wish is to make you happy, Caudle, and you won't let me do it.

"You don't speak, love. Shall I look about a house to-morrow? It will be a broken day with me, for I'm going out to have little pet's ears bored—What? *You won't have her ears bored!* And why not, I should like to know? *It's a barbarous, savage custom?* O, Mr. Caudle! the sooner you go away from the world, and live in a cave, the better. You're getting not fit for Christian society. What next? My ears were bored and—What? *So are yours?* I know what you mean—but that's nothing to do with it. My ears, I say, were bored, and so were dear mother's, and grandmother's before her; and I suppose there were no more savages in our family than in yours, Mr. Caudle? Besides—why should little pet's ears go naked any more than any of her sisters'? They wear ear-rings: you never objected before. What? *You've learned better now?* Yes, that's all with your filthy politics again. You'd shake all the world up in a dice-box, if you'd your way: not that you care a pin about the world, only you'd like to get a better throw for yourself—that's all. But little pet *shall* be bored, and don't think to prevent it.

"I suppose she's to be married some day, as well as her sisters? And who'll look at a girl without ear-rings, I should like to know? If you knew anything of the world, you'd know what a nice diamond ear-ring will sometimes do—when one can get it—before this. But I know why you can't abide ear-rings now; Miss Prettyman doesn't wear em; she would—I've no doubt—if she could only get 'em. Yes—it's Miss Prettyman, who—

"There, Caudle, now be quiet, and I'll say say no more about pet's ears at present. We'll talk when you're reasonable. I don't want to put you out of temper, goodness knows! And so, love, about the cottage? What? *'T'will be so far from business?* But it needn't be far, dearest. Quite a nice distance; so that on your late nights, you may always be at home, have your supper, get to bed, and all by eleven. Eh—sweet one?"

"I don't know what I answered," says Candle, "but I know this; in less than a fortnight I found myself in a sort of green bird-cage of a house, which my wife—gentle satirist—insisted upon calling 'The Turtle-Dovery.'"

[*Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.*]

DRUMMERS DRUMMED OUT.—A movement is on foot in Maine to discourage the practice adopted by many houses in Boston and other cities, of sending agents to sell goods by sample, and a paper declaring that "we decline to purchase goods by sample of any agent, drummer, or peddler," has received the signature of nearly all the principal merchants and ealers in some of the towns.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF CHOLERA.

Possibility of its Becoming Naturalized in America.

From the Chicago Republican.

During the spring of 1866 a conference of eminent European physicians was held at Constantinople, under the express sanction of the Turkish Government, and of the Governments of all the great powers of Europe whose medical representatives took part in its deliberations. The sole subject of discussion before this conference of physicians was the possibility of preventing the continued invasions of Europe by that most fatal of all modern epidemics, Asiatic cholera. Three reports and an appendix have been published, giving the conclusions to which the conference has arrived, and these reports and appendix have in turn been reviewed at considerable length in the London *Quarterly*. As a matter of course, the reviewer and the conference by no means always agree in their conclusions, though in the main they do not differ widely. Both are agreed that it was in India that the disease first made its appearance; that in India it has now become naturalized, and is epidemic in its character; and that from India it has started on those periodic westward marches which have at different times filled Europe and the New World with greater consternation than any invading enemy, and in which its victims have outnumbered those of the bloodiest battle-fields. The first notice we have of the cholera is from the pen of Garcia del Huerto, a physician resident in the settlement of Goa, who, in a book published by him under the name of Dorta, in 1563, describes the cholera under the two names of *mordeshin* and of *hachaiza*, the former used by the Mahrattas and the latter by the Mahommedans. In 1659, its existence in Goa was again chronicled by a Dutchman named Einschot; and in 1629 another Dutchman, named Bontias, gives an account of its ravages in Java. The cholera is mentioned also by various writers in 1638 and 1676 as a well-known Indian diseaee, generally fatal to those attacked by it, and as lingering a long time round the places where it made its appearance. In 1689 the army of Aurungzefe was attacked by it with such violence that no one dare deem his life his own for a single hour; after which year we have no well-ascertained facts regarding it until its appearance in Arcot in 1756, although it is believed that in 1737 it was cholera which broke out with awful severity in the army of Nadir Shah during his invasion of the Deccan. It raged in the neighborhood of Arcot, with greater or less intensity, at different times, until 1787, and seems even to have been conveyed across the sea to the Isle of France in 1775—most likely from Surat or Goa, where we hear of its annual ravages from 1775 to 1780. How many persons died during these years from this disease we have no means of ascertaining, but it is said that during the year 1764 over 30,000 lives were destroyed by it in Northern India, or what is now the Presidency of Bengal; while in 1783, in Lower Bengal, it is said to have broken out among the pilgrims assembled near Hurdwar, where it carried off over 20,000 men in a few days. After this its violence appears to have somewhat abated, and we hear of it but occasionally during the following years, until in 1817 it set out on the progress which a few years later filled Europe and America with the dead. In 1817, it first appeared on the banks of the Ganges, at Calcutta, whence it has never since entirely disappeared.

Neither the conference reports nor the reviewer follow its subsequent movements through Nepaul, Persia, Arabia, and Asia Minor, which it reached in 1823, from whence, in 1829, it travelled to Southern Russia; in 1830, made its appearance in Moscow; in 1831, by rapid marches it had overrun the whole of Central Europe, and in October of the same year spread terror through England by its ravages at Sunderland; while in June of the following year it had crossed the Atlantic, and begun its work of death at Quebec. From the accounts we have of its progress prior to 1817, and the circumstances under which it appeared, it seems that its main peculiarities have always been the same. It has affected sea coasts and shipping; prevailed at particular seasons; and though the mouths of tidal rivers and alluvial lands have been its favorite seats, it has shown that it can also spread and thrive on the most different soils. These are the conclusions of the reviewer, which certainly seem borne out by the facts; but the conference, in considering the origin of cholera, conclude that "there are in India certain localities, especially in the valley of the Ganges, where cholera is endemic, although it is difficult to say precisely which they are, or to affirm that they have the exclusive privilege of giving birth to the disease. Cholera seems to be an original product of the valley of the Ganges; the cholera of the invading character which we have in our days, being necessarily the result of new conditions which have produced themselves in India about 1817, we may conceive that those conditions are not indelible, and that if we could ascertain the causes that keep up the disease in certain countries, we might succeed in making them disappear. Cholera being only of late years in a state of permanence must be due to some new and special condition of those localities; its permanence; is not to be explained by successive transmissions, but by something inherent in the places themselves." So far as our knowledge extends, the reviewer seems to have the best side of the argument when he states that neither in the habits of the Hindoos, which have been exactly the same for ages, nor in the climatic conditions of the year 1817, is it possible to find any of the "new conditions" which gave to the cholera of 1817 its "invading" character; and at present it seems that our knowledge is altogether too limited to enable us to form a decided opinion as to the cause of the periodic movements of cholera in recent times. Both conference and reviewer agree that the maximum prevalence of cholera is during hot weather; that it flourishes most in districts of which the alluvial and tertiary, rather than the primary, are the prevailing geological formations, and on low, rather than elevated sites. They pronounce strongly in favor of the theory that the germs of cholera are present in the excretions, and that they are the main channel through which it passes from man to man. The recommendations of the conference, for diminishing the prevalence of the cholera in India, and preventing its exportation, are various. They embrace the drainage of the delta of the Ganges, the rigid enforcement of sanitary regulations among the masses of pilgrims gathered at Hindoo shrines, careful inspection of the Mahommedan pilgrims taking ship from India for Mecca, the establishment of a quarantine station at the Straits of Babelmandeb, and a regular organization of boards of health and sanitary officers along the towns of the Red Sea, is order to prevent the cholera from reaching Egypt by sea. They also propose that the Russian officials on the three land routes from India to Southern Russia shall be instructed to take extra precautions to prevent infected persons, or persons from infected districts, passing along these routes. With regard to the prevention of the disease, the conference insists most strongly on the necessity of thoroughly disinfecting the excretions and clothes of cholera patients, giving the preference as a disinfectant to sulphate of iron, or common copperas. They also strongly recommend the adoption of hygienic measures; the removal of all noxious substances from human habitations, by cleanliness and good drainage; and also inculcate the necessity of avoiding bad food, bad drinking water, and, above all, bad ventilation. They also make one suggestion which ought to give tenfold force to those which they make respecting the prevention of cholera, and that is, the possibility of these repeated invasions of cholera fixing it in the climate, or rather soil of the countries afflicted by it. In respect to this, the reviewer also adds:—"When we reflect that the cholera germ has remained in Europe for a period of eleven years at a time, this idea does not seem by any means a groundless one. Many indeed are of opinion that the disease has already obtained a permanent footing in parts of the Persian Gulf, and of the coast of Arabia, and that epidemics may occur in Jeddah, or in the Hejaz, without fresh importation of the germ from India; but this view has not been adopted by the conference, and they do not believe that the cholera has, as yet, become endemic anywhere beyond the limit of India. Still there seems no reason why a disease which has already wandered so much, and has found new homes in India in different periods of its history, and in places varying very considerably in climate, should not find a home in countries similarly situated. To guard against this, we must do everything which hygiene can suggest to render places unfit for the permanent nourishment of the germ."

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be this, that at present we know but little of the causes and origin of cholera, and still less of the true method of treatment for it; of one thing only are we certain, viz.—that cholera is most virulent where the hygienic laws receive least attention, and that in cholera, as in all other diseases, prevention is better than cure.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 14 10

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.—
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, March 18, 1867.
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing April 1, 1867, and ending the 30th day of September, 1867, inclusive. Viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW

for the use of animals in the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the city of Philadelphia, when required.

All grain to be of the best quality. Oats 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw to be Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words and figures.)

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for Five thousand (5000) dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this Office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage." Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals. By order of
Bvt. Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster,
3 18 7t Bvt. Major U. S. Army.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 t5 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
3 18 tA11 Chief of Bureau.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY, the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.
Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. 2 28 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRESERVED GAME
FROM THE WESTERN PRAIRIES,
Superior in Flavor to any of the Imported.
Pates of English Hare, Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Venison, Pheasants, etc.
Roast Venison (larded) with Jelly, Quail, Pheasant, Partridge, Grouse, Wild Turkey, Wild Duck, with Olives, etc.
Broiled Quail, Pheasant, Grouse, etc.
Gelatine (or boned) Quail, Grouse, Pheasant, Wild Turkey, Capon, etc., gamed in papillotte.
Sweet Breads (larded) etc. etc.
For luncheon, evening parties, travellers, and for table use generally, these specialties are peculiarly adopted, and the well-known superiority of the flavor of the Western game, together with the varied assortment and moderate price at which they are offered, combine advantages not found in any of the imported Pates, now so universally used.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 14 tuthstrp] PHILADELPHIA.

NEW BONELESS SARDINES.
ITALIAN MACARONI AND VERMICELLI.
HAVANA AND MESSINA ORANGES.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7¾rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

FINE NEW CROP
OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND JAPANESE TEAS
Of this season's importation.
For sale by the package or retail, by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14¾ WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—
The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,
WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
3 16 1mrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Stree

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
AT THE OLD STAND,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his
LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
ALSO,
TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.
PRICES MODERATE. [1 22¾

J. WM. HOFMANN,
NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
HOSIERY GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,
For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.
LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27¾rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11¾ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LOST.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

LOST, between Walnut Street Wharf and the American Hotel, in Chesnut street, on Monday evening, March 11, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a large black enamelled Leather

LADY'S TRAVELLING BOX,

About eighteen inches square, with handle on top, marked "H. C. J., Balt." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the Box and contents at No. 3 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 14

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN
HOME COMPANY.
THE AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to
$1,516,461'81.
INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,
$766,537'80.
LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO
$223,000.
Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was
FIFTY PER CENT.
Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.
Alexander Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,
George Nugent,
Hon. James Pollock,
Albert C. Roberts,
P. B. Mingle,
L. M. Whilldin,
William J. Howard,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Henry K. Bennett,
George W. Hill,
John M. Chesnut,
John Wanamaker,
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON,
2 11 mthst4 1] Secretary and Treasurer

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [3 19 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To John Hynd and Margaret Hynd, his wife; Lucy M. Gray, Lydia Gray, widow of James Gray; the Heirs of said James Gray, Philip C. Gray, James Duthie and Jane Duthie, his wife; George Gray, James McKay and Margaret McKay, his wife; William Young, William M. Gray, Robert MacAndrew and Mary Ann MacAndrew, his wife; and Jane Gray, widow of Walter Gray deceased, or the heirs of said Jane Gray—Greeting.

We command you that, laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before the Honorable the Judges of our Orphans' Court, at a Court to be held on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, to show cause, if any there be, why the Court should not make an order and decree for the sale and conveyance of certain real estate, late of JAMES GRAY, deceased, as prayed in the petition of JAMES BUTTERWORTH, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. of said James Gray, deceased, filed in our said Court on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1867, and further abide the order of the Court in the premises, etc., and hereof fail not, under a penalty of one hundred pounds.

{Seal.} Witness Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Esquire, at Philadelphia, the thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
ALFRED J. FORTIN,
3 15 s4t* Pro Clerk, Orphans' Court.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILEDELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY E. KURTZ, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of ALFRED FITLER, Executer of the will of HENRY E. KURTZ, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 250 N. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 21 thstu5t* GEORGE W. THORN, Auditor.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

M. BERNHEIM,
Having reopened the Store
NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Will continue his old business,
MILLINERY GOODS,
With the addition of
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.
N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18¾

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smw Philadelphia.

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
COUGHS AND COLDS.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.
Sold by all first-class Druggists.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 1m No 232 North SECOND Street

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—We are pleased to make the announcement that on Monday, April 8, the Parepa-Brignoli Opera Troupe, now performing so successfully at the Academy in New York, will commence a brief operatic season at the American Academy of Music in this city. Madame Parepa-Rosa will appear in *Norma*, *Traviati*, *Martha*, *Il Barbier*, and other favorite operas, in which she has achieved so brilliant a reputation.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET
&
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS.

New Spring Styles in single and double widths.
Elegant Fancies, prices very low.
Standard Staple Styles, good assortment.

CASSIMERES.

Spring Cassimeres for business suits.
Cheap Cassimeres for boys' wear.
Fine Coatings for good custom.
Black Broadcloths and Drap d'Ete.
Linen Drills for Boys' wear.
Fancy Drills, Duck, and Summer Wear.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Black 6-4 Wool Delaines, 87c., $1·00, and $1·15.
Black 3-4 Wool Delaines, 50 and 60 cents.
65 cent Black Mohair, a fresh lot.
40, 45, and 50 cent Black Alpacas.
Black Mohair, finest imported, $1·00 per yard.
$1·25 for a splendid Black Tamise.
Dark Grey Goods, 37½ to 50 cents.
Rich Black Silks, from $1·25 to $5·50.

HONEYCOMB QUILTS.

One case very largest size, best quality, at $3·00. [1 2 stuth4p

PRINTS,

Warranted fast colors, good styles, 12½ cents.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

Several lots at great bargains, 25 cents up.

BARGAINS FOR THE LADIES

EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.,

Will open from this week's New York Auction Sales,

At their New Central Store,

Many new and attractive Goods, bought cheap, and will sell at

THOSE RUINOUS LOW PRICES,

Large lot of those splendid new style **CHINTZES** 23 cents.
100 pieces **NAINSOOKS**, plaid and plain, 25 to 65c.
50 pieces **CAMBRICS**, very cheap, 25 cents, up.
1 case All-wool **DELAINES**, 37 cents.
A full line of **MOHAIRS**, choice colors, very low.

THAT'S WHAT SELLS THE GOODS, SELL LOW.

100 dozen Ladies' all-linen **HANDKERCHIEFS**, 10, 12½, 18¾, 25 cents.
50 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched **HANDKERCHIEFS**, from 25 cents upwards.
100 dozen all-linen **HUCK TOWELS**, 12½ cents.

THOSE CHEAP BLACK SILKS

We are selling so low attract attention, and are selling off rapidly.

MUSLINS AND FLANNELS AT BARGAINS.

All the leading makes at the lowest cash prices always on hand, marked down at the lowest notch, our motto being

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES,

Or the money refunded for any Goods that do not give satisfaction.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.

P. S.—Just received, a large lot of choice **KID GLOVES**, beautiful spring colors, which are selling fast at our low prices. 3 9 s†

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

OPENED THIS MORNING

CHENEA SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS,
CORDED SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PLAIN SILKS,

And a Great Variety of New Styles of

DRESS GOODS.

3 20 wstp2t

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS

FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.

RICH GROS GRAINS,
DRAPE DE FRANCE,
GROS PARISIENNE,
LYONS TAFFETAS,
POULT DE SOIES,

F THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 28 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NEW GOODS

OPENING DAILY. [3 2 smwtf

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

PLAID SILKS, $[illegible]·12½.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, $1·12½.
INDIA SILKS, $1·37½.
HEAVY MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS $3·50.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, EXTREMELY LOW.
ELEGANT RICH GROS GRAINS, $2·00.
MAPLE AND GOLD-EDGE SILKS.
POULT DE SOIES, MODE, PEARL, AND STEELS, $1·87.

An examination of the above SILKS is solicited.

PIQUES FROM AUCTION.

150 pieces PIQUES, very cheap, 45, 60, 70 cents.

50 pieces NAINSOOK MUSLIN, 25, 31, 37, 50 cents.

50 pieces SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC AND PLAIDS, 31, 37, 50 cents.

50 pieces NEW PLAID NAINSOOK, for Dresses.

ALPACAS.

Choice shades fine ALPACAS, at 50, 65, 75 cents.

BLACK ALPACAS, at still further reductions.

NEW MATERIALS FOR TOURISTS, 37, 50, 75 cents.

SILK AND WOOL GREY POPLINS, $1·25.

LINEN GOODS.

35 pieces TABLE DAMASKS, from New York sales.

100 dozen RED BORDERED TOWELS, $1·00, $2·00.

100 Dozen LINEN NAPKINS, $2·65 to $10·00.

Liberal discounts to Hotel Keeper, and other large buyers.

MUSLINS

By the Piece at Wholesale Rates.

1 case fine BLEACHED MUSLINS at 20 cts.

2 cases fine and heavier BLEACHED MUSLIN, at 22, 25 cents.

PILLOW MUSLINS, 25, 28, and 31 cents.

Utica, Waltham, and Huguenot Sheetings, Wholesale and Retail.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11smrp

1867.—DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

JUST OPENED AT THORNLEY'S,

1 case of superior HOOP SKIRTS, best styles and makes, at prices from $1 up to $2·25.
One lot of beautiful SPRING CLOTHS.
Several lots very desirable CASSIMERES.
Splendid SILK POPLINS in plaids and stripes.
Very heavy rich BLACK SILKS.
Double width fine PLAID GOODS for children.
FRENCH CHINTZES, PERCALES, PIQUES DELAINES, Etc.

LINEN GOODS AND FLANNELS.

Power-loom Table Linens, specially desirable.
Rich Satin Damask Table Linens, beautiful.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Diapers, Crashes, etc.
Best makes of Shirting and Sheeting Linens.
Linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Checks, Shawls, Quilts, and White Goods generally, at the very lowest possible prices.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 16 3msp

DRESS MAKING

PROMPTLY EXECUTED

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

GIRARD ROW.

Will open at this location in a few days

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Selected by one of the firm in the

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE LOT OF BEADED SILK BELTS,

SELLING AT $1. WORTH $1, AT

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,

No. 103 North EIGHTH Street,
3 18 15t Second door above Arch.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 1, will include—
One share Mercantile Library Company.
Pew No. 143 Church of the Holy Trinity.
ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with French roof, and three-story double Back Buildings.
No. 1250 N. BROAD STREET.—Was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, by Mr. R. J. Dobbins, with extra conveniences and comforts, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner. Lot 160 feet through to Carlisle street.
VERY VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, with six Brick Dwellings and Carriage Factory on the rear, No. 416 N. Second street. Lot 25x100 feet, through to St. John street.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 34 Catherine street.
Estate of John B. Neagle, deceased. HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1624 Filbert street.
Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.
Same Estate.—Triangular lot of Ground, N. W. corner of Ninth street and Snyder avenue.
Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, south side of Snyder avenue, west of Ninth street, 154 feet front.
Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, east side of Ninth street, from Snyder avenue to Cantrell street.
Same Estate.—Lot, Cantrell street, east of Ninth street.
Same Estate.—Lot, corner of Tenth street and Buck road.
Same Estate.—Lot, N. E. corner Tenth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, N. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner Ninth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, S. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner of Jackson street and Buck road.
Same Estate.—Three Lots of Ground, N. E. corner of Sixth and Loudon streets.
Same Estate.—Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1838 Hamilton street.
GERMANTOWN.—Very desirable Building Site, five acres, Thorp's lane, east of Duy's lane. [3 9 16&tf

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ESTATE OF STEPHEN BENTON, deceased.—
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
On MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
By order of the Executors of the Estate of the late Stephen Benton, Esq., the following described Real Estate, to wit:—

FOUR MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS,

Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 CARPENTER Street. All those four certain three-story brick messuages or tenements, with two-story back buildings, saloon-parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor: five chambers, range, hot and cold water, gas, bath, etc.: together with the Lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Carpenter street, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128, in the Second Ward of the City of Philadelphia, each Lot containing in front or breadth on Carpenter street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 7 feet, including a certain four-feet-wide alley running westward into another four-feet-wide alley leading southward into Camilla street. Subject to a yearly Ground-Rent of $124·66 each.

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1838 HAMILTON Street.

All that certain Three-story Brick Messuage or Tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Hamilton street, No. 1838, at the distance of 288 feet 10 inches westward from the west side of Eighteenth street in the Fifteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Has saloon parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and five chambers; bath, hot and cold water, furnace, range, etc. etc. Lot containing in front or breadth on Hamilton street 15 feet 2 inches, and extending in length or depth southward between lines parallel with the said Eighteenth street 57 feet 3 inches to a 3 feet wide alley.
TERMS—$1500 may remain on mortgage, if desired.

VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND, NINTH, TENTH, WINTON, JACKSON, AND CANTRELL STS., BUCK ROAD AND SNYDER AVENUE.

I.

Triangular Lot of Ground northwest corner of Ninth street and Snyder avenue; commencing on the said corner, thence extending northward along the west side of the said Ninth street 17 feet 2 inches; thence northwestwardly 19 feet and ¼ inch, to a point; thence southwestwardly 77 feet 4¼ inches, to the north line of Snyder avenue; and thence eastwardly along the north line of Snyder avenue 79 feet 3½ inches, to the place of beginning.

II.

Lot of Ground on the south side of Snyder avenue, commencing at 80 feet westward from Ninth street; thence extending westward along the south side of said Snyder avenue 154 feet 11¾ inches, to a point; thence southwestwardly along ground of the Read Estate 144 feet 6 inches, more or less, to a point in the line of ground conveyed to John Bateson; thence eastward along the same and parallel with Snyder avenue 284 feet, more or less, to ground conveyed to Thomas Naulty; and thence northward along the same 62 feet 6 inches, to the place of beginning.

III.

Lot of Ground east side of Ninth street, extending from Snyder avenue to Cantrell street, containing in front on said Ninth street 124 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth eastward 70 feet.

IV.

Lot of Ground north side of Cantrell street (a certain thirty-feet wide street laid out and proposed to be opened for public use, parallel with, and at the distance of 124 feet 6 inches southward from Snyder avenue), at the distance of 70 feet eastward from Ninth street; containing in front on Cantrell street 113 feet, and extending in depth northward, between lines parallel with Ninth street, 48 feet.

V.

Triangular Lot of Ground beginning on the west side of Tenth street, at a point where the said Tenth street is intersected by Buck road, thence extending northwestwardly along the easterly side of the Buck road 88 feet 4½ inches, to a point; thence northeasterly 42 feet 4½ inches, to the west side of Tenth street; thence southwardly along the west side of Tenth street 98 feet 1¾ inch, to Buck road, the place of beginning.

VI.

Lot of Ground on the northeast corner of Tenth and Winton streets (said Winton street being a thirty-two feet wide street, laid out and opened for public use by Stephen Benton, parallel with, and at the distance of 245 feet 6 inches southward of Snyder avenue), containing in front on Tenth street 50 feet, and extending in depth eastward of that width along the north side of the said Winton street 198 feet.

VII.

Lot of Ground on the northwest corner of Ninth and Winton streets, containing in front on Ninth street 50 feet, and extending in depth westward of that width along the north side of said Winton street 198 feet.

VIII.

Triangular Lot of Ground situate on the southeast corner of Ninth and Winton streets; commencing at the said corner, thence extending eastward along said Winton street 66 feet 4 inches, to a point; thence southwestwardly 74 feet, more or less, to the east line of Ninth street; thence northward along the east line of Ninth street 31 feet 11½ inches, to the place of beginning.

IX.

Lot of Ground commencing on the southwest corner of Ninth and Winton streets; thence extending westward along the south line of the said Winton street 396 feet, to the east line of Tenth street; thence southward along the east line of Tenth street 26 feet 8 inches to the easterly line of the Buck road; thence along the same 92 feet 4½ inches, to the north line of Jackson street; thence along the same eastward 241 feet 11½ inches, to a point; and thence northeastward 126 feet 8½ inches, to the west line of Ninth street; and thence northwardly along the same 55 feet and ¼ inch, to the place of beginning.

X.

Triangular Lot of Ground beginning on the southeasterly corner of Jackson street and the Buck road; thence extending eastwardly along the south line of Jackson street 88 feet 7½ inches, to a point; thence southwestwardly 79 feet 11¼ inches, to the eastwardly side of the Buck road; thence northwesterly along the same 38 feet 5½ inches, to the south line of Jackson street, the place of beginning.
Clear of all incumbrance.
Lithographic plans of the above may be had at the office, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, N. E. CORNER SIXTH and LOUDON STREETS, Twenty-second Ward.

All those three certain Lots or Pieces of Ground, numbered on the Plan of the Lots of "The City Land Association," 15, 16, and 17, situate on the northeast corner of Sixth and Loudon streets, the said Loudon street being a fifty-feet wide street, laid out at right angles to said Sixth street, in the Twenty-second Ward of the city of Philadelphia.
Clear of all incumbrance.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 23 30 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS.
Estate of J. B. NEAGLE, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.
HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1624 FILBERT Street.
On MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.
All that certain three-story brick Residence, and Lot or piece of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Filbert street (No. 1624), at the distance of 134 feet 5 inches eastwardly from the east side of Seventeenth street, in the Ninth Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Has two parlors, dining-room, kitchen, and six chambers, bath, gas, etc. etc., and is in excellent repair. Lot contains 18 feet in front or breadth on Filbert street, and extends in length or depth of that width 106 feet, to twenty feet wide street called Jones street.
Clear of all incumbrance.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 23 3 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
Estate of STEPHEN BENTON, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS,
Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 CARPENTER Street.
On MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

I.

All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement, with two-story back building, together with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate No. 1122, on the south side of Carpenter street, at the distance of 170 feet westward from the west side of Eleventh street, in the Second Ward, of the City of Philadelphia. Has saloon, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers, range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc. Lot containing in front or breadth on said Carpenter street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with Eleventh street, 70 feet, including a certain 4 feet wide alley, running westward into another 4 feet wide alley, leading southward into Camilla street. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $124·66.

II.

All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement, with two-story back buildings, together with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate No. 1124 on the south side of Carpenter street, at the distance of 186 feet westward from Eleventh street, in the Second Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Same description and lot of same dimensions as No 1. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $124·66.

III.

All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement, with two-story back buildings, together with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; situate No. 1126 on the south side of Carpenter street, at the distance of 202 feet westward from Eleventh street, in the Second Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Same description and lot of same dimensions as No. 1. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $124·66.

IV.

All that certain Three-Story Brick Messuage or Tenement, with two-story back buildings, together with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate No. 1128, on the south side of Carpenter street, at the distance of 218 feet westward from the west side of Eleventh street, in the Second Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Same description and lot of same dimensions as No. 1. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $124·66.

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1838 HAMILTON Street.

All that certain Three-Story Brick Messuage or Tenement, and Lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Hamilton street, No. 1838, at the distance of 288 feet 10 inches westward from the west side of Eighteenth street, in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Has saloon parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and 5 chambers; bath, hot and cold water, furnace, range, etc. etc. Lot containing in front or breadth on Hamilton street 15 feet 2 inches, and extending in length or depth southward, between lines parallel with the said Eighteenth street, 57 feet 3 inches to a 3-feet wide alley.
Terms—$1500 may remain on Mortgage, if desired.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
Valuable FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE PROPERTY, SIX DWELLINGS, and TWO-STORY BRICK CARRIAGE FACTORY, No. 416 North SECOND Street, through to St. John Street.
On MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the west side of Second street, between Callowhill and Willow streets, No. 416, in the Eleventh Ward of the City of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Second street 25 feet, and extending in length or depth westward 2 0 feet to St. John street. Improvements consist of a four-story Brick Store, 25 feet front by 60 feet deep, built in a superior manner with the modern conveniences. Excellent basement and vault under the footway; three four-story Brick Dwellings, and three three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear, and a large two-story Brick Carpenter Shop and Carriage Repository, fronting on St. John street, all in excellent order. This is a very valuable property, both for business and as an investment, both fronts being on good business streets. Immediate possession can be had of the store.
Clear of all incumbrance.
Keys of the Store can be had at No. 420 above.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 16 30 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
Elegant Four-story BROWNSTONE RESIDENCE! No. 1250 N. BROAD Street.
On MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.
All that certain four-story brownstone residence, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Broad street, at the distance of 25 feet southward from Thompson street, in the Twentieth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Has three-story double back buildings and French roof. Parlor, office, dining-room, kitchen, and out kitchen on first floor: two chambers, sitting-room, and library on second floor; five chambers on third floor, and two on the fourth; two heaters, two ranges, two bath rooms and water closets. Was built and finished throughout in the most substantial manner, by Mr. R. J. Dobbins, with large closets and extra conveniences and comforts expressly for the occupancy of the owners. All waste water perfectly drained by underground drainage into the culvert.
Lot containing 25 feet in front or breadth on Broad street, and extending of that width in length or depth 160 feet through to Carlisle street.
Clear of all incumbrance.
One-half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.
Can be seen by application at the Office of
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 16 23 30 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF GEORGE EMERICK, deceased.—J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
ESTABLISHED TAVERN STAND,
Northeast corner of
RIDGE AVENUE AND SEVENTEENTH STS.
Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, April 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of George Emerick, dec'd., viz.:—
All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, beginning at a point in the east line of Seventeenth (late Schuylkill Sixth) street, at the distance of 96 feet southward from the south side of Poplar street, in the said city of Philadelphia; thence extending eastward by ground intended to be this day granted to the said George Emerick on ground-rent; parallel with said Poplar street 32 feet 8½ inches; thence southwestward by other ground intended to be granted this day to the said George Emerick on ground rent, at right angles with Ridge avenue, late Ridge road, 40 feet 1½ inches to the northeast side of the said Ridge avenue; and thence northwestwardly along the said Ridge avenue 9 feet 5 inches to the east side of said Seventeenth street; thence northward along the east side of said Seventeenth street 24 feet 10¾ inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises which Richard Lawrence and Sarah Ann, his wife, by indenture, dated the 12th day of February, A. D. 1856, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 88, page 338, granted and conveyed unto said George Emerick, reserving a yearly rent or sum of $42. Improvements consist of a substantial modern two-story brick building, with restaurant on the first floor and dwelling above.
By the Court. E. A. MERRICK, Clerk O. C.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
ELEGANT BUILDING SITE, FIVE ACRES, CHEW Street, or Thorp's Lane, GERMANTOWN.
On MONDAY, April 1, at 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the northeasterly side of Thorp's lane, adjoining land now or late of C. Somers, in the Twenty-second Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Thorp's lane 366 feet, and extending in length or depth 590 feet, containing 4 acres 153 perches. Is an elegant building site, high, and located in one of the most desirable and improving parts of Germantown.
Clear of all incumbrance.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 23 30 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

SALE ON MONDAY, April 8, will include
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of George Emerick, deceased. Established Tavern Stand, corner of RIDGE Avenue and SEVENTEENTH Streets
GERMANTOWN—Elegant Building Sites, East WALNUT Lane, East TULPEHOCKEN and MORTON Streets.
CENTRE COUNTY—Two Tracts of Land, Upper Bald Eagle township, Centre county, Pa.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING—No. 2129 LOCUST Street. 3 23 4 2t8
Irredeemable Ground-Rent, $21·25 per annum.

Philip Ford, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE SPRING SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.
March 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from City and Eastern manufacturers, to which we would call the attention of the trade. [3 21 3t

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.
March 28, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youth's calf, kip, grain, and buff Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Slippers, etc.
Also, a large and desirable assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a general assortment of goods for spring sales. [3 23 4t

FOR SALE.

A BILLIARD TABLE.

A Secondhand PHELAN CAROM TABLE, as good as new. Price, $300.
Address Box 2034 P. O. 3 21 6t

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
March 26.
At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
THIRD ST.—No. 278, valuable Residence, Stable, and Coach-house.
CLAPIER ST. AND McKEAN AVENUE—Elegant Country Seat.
CLAPIER ST.—Modern Residence.
CLAPIER ST.—Stone Cottage.
CHESNUT HILL—Building Lots.
SULLIVAN COUNTY—115 acres of Land.
WOOD ST.—No. 409, Four-story brick Building.
CHESTER CO.—Penn. Farm, 45 acres.
FRANKFORD ROAD—No. 3914, Dwg. and large lot.
BOCKIUS ST.—Two lots, Twenty-fifth Ward.
LOMBARD ST.—No. 1635, two brick Dwellings.
SHIPPEN ST.—No. 1014, modern Dwelling.
FITZWATER ST.—No. 806, brick Dwelling.
FRONT ST. and NICETOWN LANE—Clay Lot, 30 acres.
SHARSWOOD ST.—Building Lot.
MARKET ST.—Building Lot, N. J.
COLUMBIA ST.—Building Lot.
TOWER ST.—Three brick Dwellings.
BAYARD ST.—Three brick Dwellings.
PENN ST.—No. 513 brick Dwelling.
PENN ST.—Nos. 505 and 507, brick Dwellings.
LARKIN ST.—Nos. 504 and 506, brick Dwellings.
WALNUT ST.—No. 1021, brick Dwelling.
MONTGOMERY CO.—Mills, Mansions, etc.
FIFTHTEENTH and PARRISH STS.—Two brick Dwellings.
DAUPHIN ST.—Nos. 525 and 527, brick Dwellings.
GLOUCESTER CO., N. J.—Farm, 75 acres.
GROUND RENTS—Four, $36 a year each.
GROUND RENT—$40 a year.
CATHARINE ST.—No. 1022, brick Dwelling.
STOCKS, ETC.—EXECUTOR'S SALE.
38 shares Southwark National Bank.
29 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
United States Bounty Land Warrant, 160 acres.
10 shares Steubenville and Indiana old R. R. stock.
OTHER ACCOUNTS.
18 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
35 shares Swede Iron Company.
41 shares Empire Transportation Co.
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum, paid to 1868.
1 share Mercantile Library.
$5000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Huntingdon and Broad-Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, 7 per cent.
2060 shares Corn Planter Oil Company.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
500 shares Bruner Oil Company.
5 $1000 Bonds Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
22 shares Anti Incrustation Company.
30 shares Central Transportation Company.
Catalogues now ready. [3 23 2t

Sale No. 1609 Spruce street.
HANDSOME OILED WALNUT FURNITURE. 6 Elegant large French Plate Mirrors, 2 Bookcases, fine French Mantel Clock, Lace Curtains, handsome China, etc. etc.
On Monday Morning.
March 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1609 Spruce street. Catalogue now ready. [1t

Third Sale No. 1014 Chesnut street.
STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE MANUFACTURED BY M. DEGINTHER.
On Tuesday Morning.
March 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1014 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire stock of elegant furniture.
The entire stock was manufactured by Mr. DEGINTHER, expressly for his wareroom sales; is of first quality and finish, and the workmanship equal to any in the United States. The sale will be peremptory, on account of having to remove from the premises. [3 23 2t

Executors' Sale, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Ellsworth streets.
GOOD-WILL AND FIXTURES, LARGE BAR, SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday,
At 12 o'clock, noon, at the S. W. corner of Twelfth and Ellsworth streets: No. 1200, by order of executors. [1t

STOCK OF A STATIONER DECLINING BUSINESS, comprising Envelopes, Paper, Pens, Pencils; Blank Books, Copy Books, etc.; also, Copper and Stereotype Plates for Copy Books.
On Tuesday Afternoon,
March 26, at the Auction Store, commencing at 4 o'clock. [3 23 2t

SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS IN the Various Departments of Literature: also, Bibles, Prayer-Books, Photograph Albums, Juvenile Works, etc.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
March 27, at the Auction Store, commencing at 4 o'clock. [3 23 4t

Sale No. 2015 Wallace street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, SUPERIOR Sewing Machine, Handsome Brussels Carpets, etc.
On Wednesday Morning.
The 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2015 Wallace street, by catalogue. [3 23 3t

Sale No. 1510 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, LARGE Pier Mirror, Piano Forte, Lace Curtains, Elegant Velvet Carpets, etc.,
On Friday Morning,
29th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1510 Chesnut street, by catalogue. [3 23 5t

Sale No. 2010 Wallace street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE HAIR and Spring Mattresses, French Mantle Clock, Handsome Velvet and Imperial Carpets, etc. etc.,
On Saturday Morning.
March 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2010 Wallace street, by catalogue. [3 23 6t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
March 25, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1000 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale.
NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
We will include in above sale a large, special offering of the celebrated fabrics manufactured and imported by
MESSRS. L. MAILLARD & CO.,
Including bombazines tamise, delaines, white Cachemire and merino, chaily, tamartines, crepe d'Espagne, bareges, grenadine, Hernani, veil barege, and grenadine, and full lines Cachemire, merino, delaine, tamartine, barege, crepe d'Espagne, and stella shawls. 3 20 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS AND CAPS.
On Tuesday morning,
March 26, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages of boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [3 22 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

A RARE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF MESSRS. BAILEY & CO., OF THIS CITY.
B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by Messrs. Bailey & Co., of this city, to announce their annual sale on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, the 27th, and THURSDAY, the 28th of March, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, including original works by the most celebrated artists of America and Europe; and furthermore adds that the collection cannot be surpassed by any in the United States.
Among the artists represented are the following:—

Benjamin West,
Gilbert Stewart,
Van Wille,
Hildebrandt,
Kels,
Lambert,
Stevens,
Hoguet,
Toussaint,
Turner,
Sell,
Kraus,
Steffeck,
Herzog,
Preyer,
Eversen,
A. Achenbach,
Jernberg,
Stammel,
Harveng,
Hoff,
Becker,
J. Robie,
Louis Robbe,
Koekkoek,
Bakkerkorf,
Serrure,
W. Goodall,
W. Hahn,
C. Fortin,
E. Verboeckhoven,
W. Verschuur,
J. E. Morel,
Meyer Von Bremen,
M. Calisch,
W. Shayer, Sr.,
F. Kruseman,
Bogolubofl,
Guido Schmidt,
L. De Beul,
H. De Beul,
Bodeman,
Bilders, of Utrecht,
H. L. Rolfe,
H. E. Reyntiens,
H. Von Seben,
J. I. Eckhout,
Carolus,
B. Schultz,
D. Senezcourt,
D. Noter,
A. F. Werner,
Adolf Dillens,
F. Carabain,
Chevalier Huygens,
Hilverdinck,
F. Roffiaen,
C. Van Leemputten,
Count de Bylandt,
Brandenburg,
Kluyvers,
Etc. Etc.

The paintings will be on exhibition in the eastern galleries of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, due notice of which will be given.
Sale positive and without reserve.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 22itf

EDWARDS & SONS' WHITE GRANITE WARE.
On Tuesday Morning.
At 10 o'clock, in open lots, for retail storekeepers, Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Basins, and Ewers, Jugs, Teas, and Coffees, handled and plain, etc. etc., of the well-known manufacture of James Edwards & Sons, Staffordshire, England.
C. C. AND DIP JUGS, W. G. COVERED DISHES.
One crate C. C. Jugs.
One crate Dip Jugs. } In open lots.
One crate W. G. cov. Dishes.
FRENCH CHINA, BOHEMIAN GLASS, ETC.
Vases, Motto Cups and Saucers, Chapels, Toy Tea Sets, Marbles, Ruby Decanters, Wines, Liquor Sets, Water Bottles, Egg Cups, Perfume Sets, etc.
TABLE GLASSWARE, LAMPS, ETC.
An assortment of Table Glassware, Bar Tumblers, Beer Mugs, Coal Oil Lamps, etc.
All bills must be paid and goods removed within two days after the sale. 3 23 2t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS. No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE SALE, MARCH 29, WILL INCLUDE:—
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 1808 North Thirteenth street, above Jefferson; lot 15 feet 8 inches by 60 feet. Possession with title.
HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK COTTAGE, front and side-yard, Fifty-third street, near Wyalusing avenue; lot 29 feet by 127. Possession with title.
HANDSOME BRICK AND ROUGH-CAST TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY DWELLING, Wyalusing avenue, near Fifty-third street, front and side-yard; lot 26 by 117 feet. Possession with title.
NEAT THREE-STORY STONE AND ROUGH-CAST COTTAGE, with side-yard; lot 29 feet by 80; Fifty-fourth street, near Wyalusing avenue.
BUILDING LOT, Howard street, near Diamond street, Nineteenth Ward; 18 feet by 108 feet 9½ inches; two fronts.
BUILDING LOT, N. E. corner Third and Diamond streets, near North Pennsylvania R. R. Depot; 132 feet by 116 feet 5 inches; three fronts.
BUILDING LOT, Fifth street, south of Cumberland; 100 feet by 189 feet: two fronts.
BUILDING LOT, Poplar street, near Twelfth; 16 feet 3½ inches by 85 feet.
VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 134 acres, near Line Lexington Station, North Penn. R. R.
VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 86 acres, ½ mile from Line Lexington Station, North Penn. R. R. [3 22 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS EMBROIDERIES, LINEN CAMBRIC AND LAWN HDKFS, LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, ETC., OF THE IMPORTATION OF MR. ROBERT MACDONALD, by catalogue, on a credit.
On Wednesday Morning,
March 27, commencing at 10 o'clock.
We invite the particular attention of buyers to this sale, being confident that in extent and variety it will equal any offering ever made in this city.
Particulars in future advertisements. [3 21 5t

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.

DRY GOODS.

STOKES & WOOD,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

OPENED THIS DAY,

FOULARD SILKS, SPOTTED,
FOULARD SILKS, CHINTZ COLORS,
NEAT CHECK SILKS, BLACKS AND BROWNS,
BROKEN CHECK SILKS, VERY DESIRABLE,
BLACK SILKS, ALL PRICES,
BROWN AND MODE SILKS, CHOICE SHADES, [3 9s]

AT LESS PRICES THAN GOLD RATES.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
ASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

3 8 1m **NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.**

PARIS—SILKS, MANTLES, FANCY GOODS.
—AUX VILLES DE FRANCE, 51 Rue Vivienne and 104 Rue Richelieu, near the Boulevards and the Bourse. The largest emporium in Paris. Prices marked in plain figures. English spoken. Dresses made to measure in forty-eight hours. 3 9 s13t*

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENN
Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor.
SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES,
2 30t HAUTES NOUVEAUTES

WANTS.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $50,000 IN large or small sums. Security undoubted. Interest 7 3-10th per cent. per annum, besides an interest in a paying operation equal to the amount of the loan, as a bonus.
For particulars address
REAL ESTATE SECURITY,
LA PIERRE HOUSE,
3 21 10t Philadelphia.

WANTED—EVERY MAN TO KNOW THAT $25 to $50 per day can be made by selling the PATENT ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER. It costs but 30 cents and retails for $3. Call at No. 413 CHESNUT Street, Room No. 1, second floor, and see it do a churning at 10 o'clock every day from sweet or sour milk. State and County Rights for sale. [3 22 6t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable Dwelling-House properties in West Philadelphia.
The lot is on the corner of two wide streets, is 75 by 150 feet, and is well planted with Shrubbery, Fruit, Ornamental, and Shade Trees.
The House is of Brick, with Mansard Roof, Ten Rooms, and Outside Kitchen.
Was finished by the present owner for his own occupancy.
Will be sold low, and on accommodating terms, as the owner is about leaving the city for a time.
Apply to E. G. HOPKINS,
3 19 tuthsat*] FORTY-FIRST St., near Haverford,
Or, to SAMUEL B. HUEY, No. 32 S. THIRD St.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY, No. 350 N. DELAWARE Avenue, 75 feet front, 155 feet deep to Water street, with three-story brick Building thereon, together with a Wharf, 75 feet, extending in length 280 feet. Apply to
LEHIGH CRANE IRON CO.,
3 6 wslm No. 350 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

HANDSOME NEW STORE AND DWELLING, WITH PLATE-GLASS WINDOWS, and all conveniences.
No. 248 N. TENTH STREET,
3 18 6t* For sale, with possession.

TO RENT.

VALUABLE STORE

TO LET,

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

Bank of the Republic Building.

ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.

28 APPLY AT THE BANK.

TO LET,

A Handsome Second Story Room

NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

APPLY ON THE PREMISES. 3 19 tf

MARCH 19, 1867.—THE PARTNERSHIP OF SELTZER & BRO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be carried on, as heretofore, by SAMUEL SELTZER, at the Old Stand, S. E. corner of FRONT and OTTER Streets.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily, by J. L. CAPEN,
2 14thstu[illegible]p] at No. 252 CHESNUT Street

MY WIFE, MARY DILLMORE, HAVING left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting. WILLIAM DILLMORE,
WASHINGTON Lane, below Ridge road,
3 23 3t* Twenty-first Ward.